

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 25

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923.

NUMBER 3

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer
Distributor

Charleston, S. C.



Don't Saw Scratch and Tear Your Warp Yarn

With poorly made and improperly finished Drop Wires. After being finished punched, it requires both time and skill to put Drop Wires in condition for use--if you want proper results on the looms. You cannot afford

To Polish Drop Wires with Your Warp

Cheap Drop Wires are made to sell on price alone. Draper Mirror Drop Wires cost more at first, but many times less in the end. They give maximum loom production even when new.---Let's Talk it Over.

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office Atlanta Georgia

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation

Card Clothing

made in the
S O U T H
equal to the
B E S T

Charlton Manufacturing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

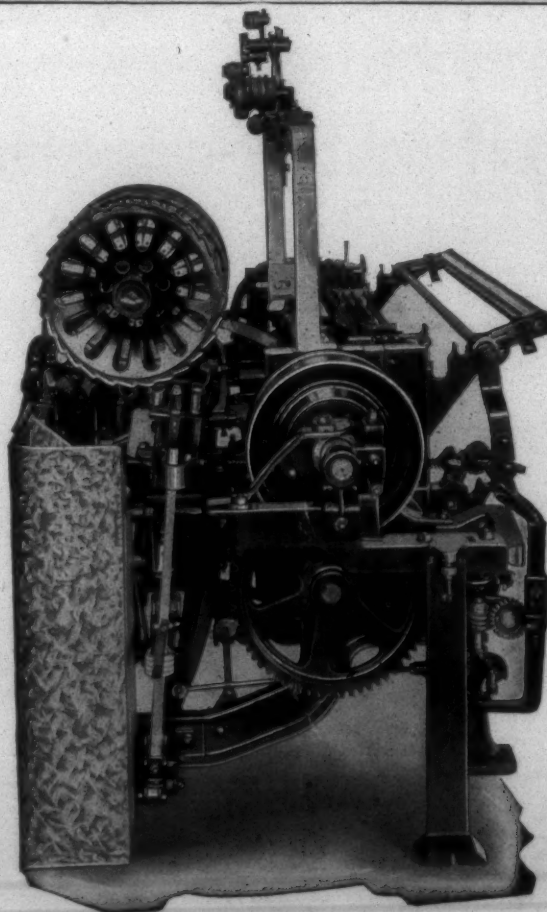
Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

End-View of our Nordray Loom With Lacey Top-Rig

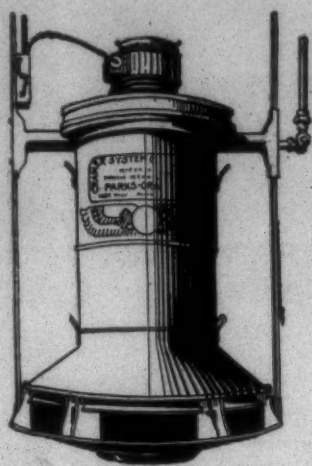


We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY
Milford, Mass.

Southern Office

Greenville S. C.



Cramer
High Duty Humidifier

Are YOU Buying Humidity Scientifically?



Cramer
Automatic Regulator

Do You KNOW that your Humidifying System is developing exactly the proper amount of Humidification under every condition or have you simply installed "Humidifying Apparatus"?

The hit or miss method of turning the humidifiers off or on by guess—by feel—a universal practice up to within a few years—is rapidly giving way to equipment regulated scientifically and absolutely.

With the records of years of satisfactory performance of the best of three standard types of equipment at our disposal we are able to approach YOUR problem with an accumulation of unequalled scientific data.

Parks-Cramer Company

Engineers & Contractors

Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning

Fitchburg

Boston

Charlotte

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE ENGINEER

To Convert Theories into Profitable Practice

THE dreamer dreams, the prophet forecasts, the carper scoffs, and the multitude doubts the promise of the future.

But the Engineer, ever envisioning a world dominated by progress, marshalls the accumulated knowledge of generations, measures facts and theories and answers the taunt of "impossible" with achievements that add immeasurably to the wealth, the comfort, the health and the happiness of the world.

Trained to refuse limitations, to accept new truths, to analyze, to deduce, to conclude and to convert his conclusions into action for the benefit of those he serves, the Engineer stands on the heights of measured truths ready to point out to manufacturer and industrialist, to communities and commonwealths, new and more profitable methods of accomplishment—profitable not alone in terms of coin; but in protection and ethical growth.

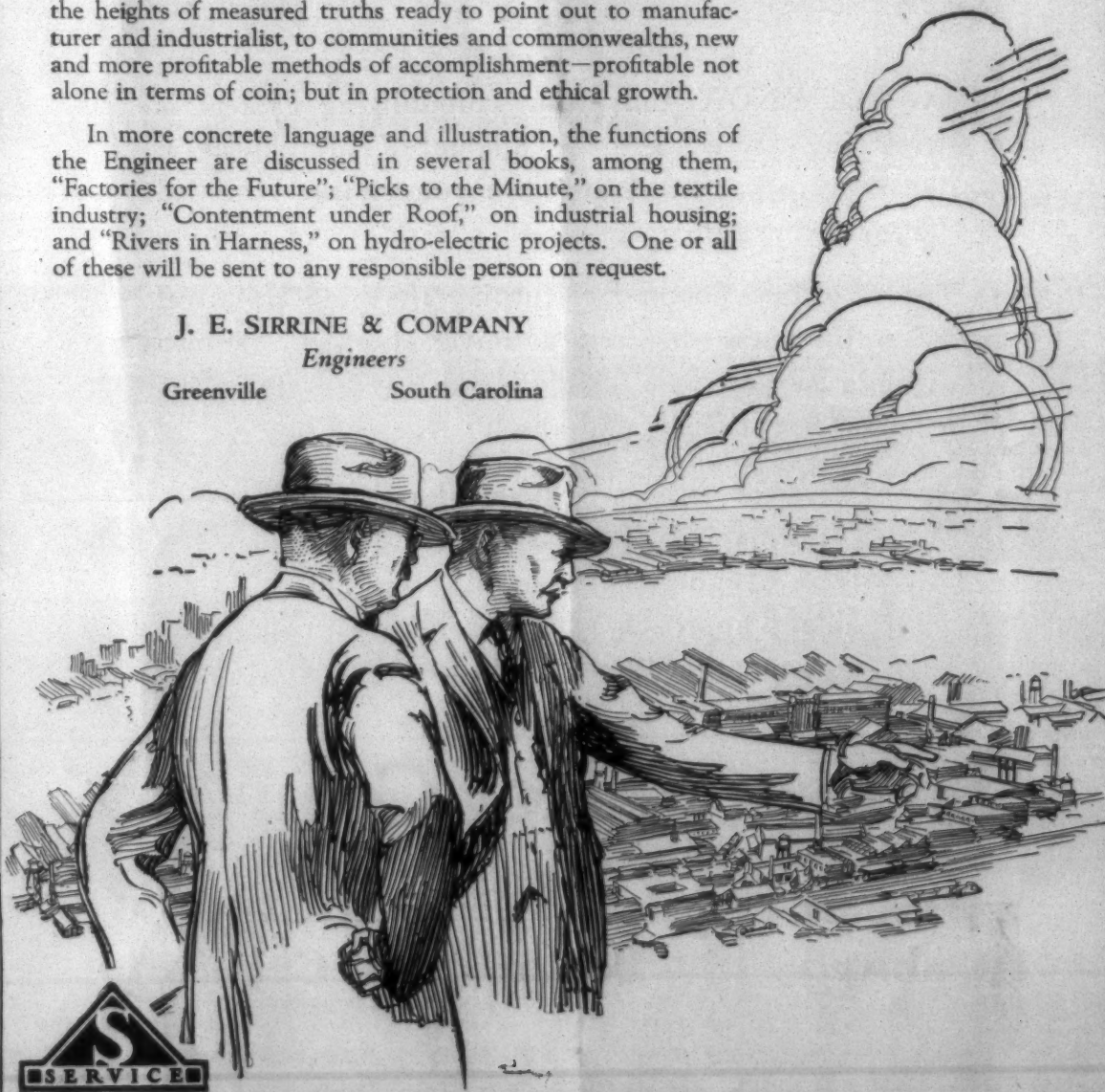
In more concrete language and illustration, the functions of the Engineer are discussed in several books, among them, "Factories for the Future"; "Picks to the Minute," on the textile industry; "Contentment under Roof," on industrial housing; and "Rivers in Harness," on hydro-electric projects. One or all of these will be sent to any responsible person on request.

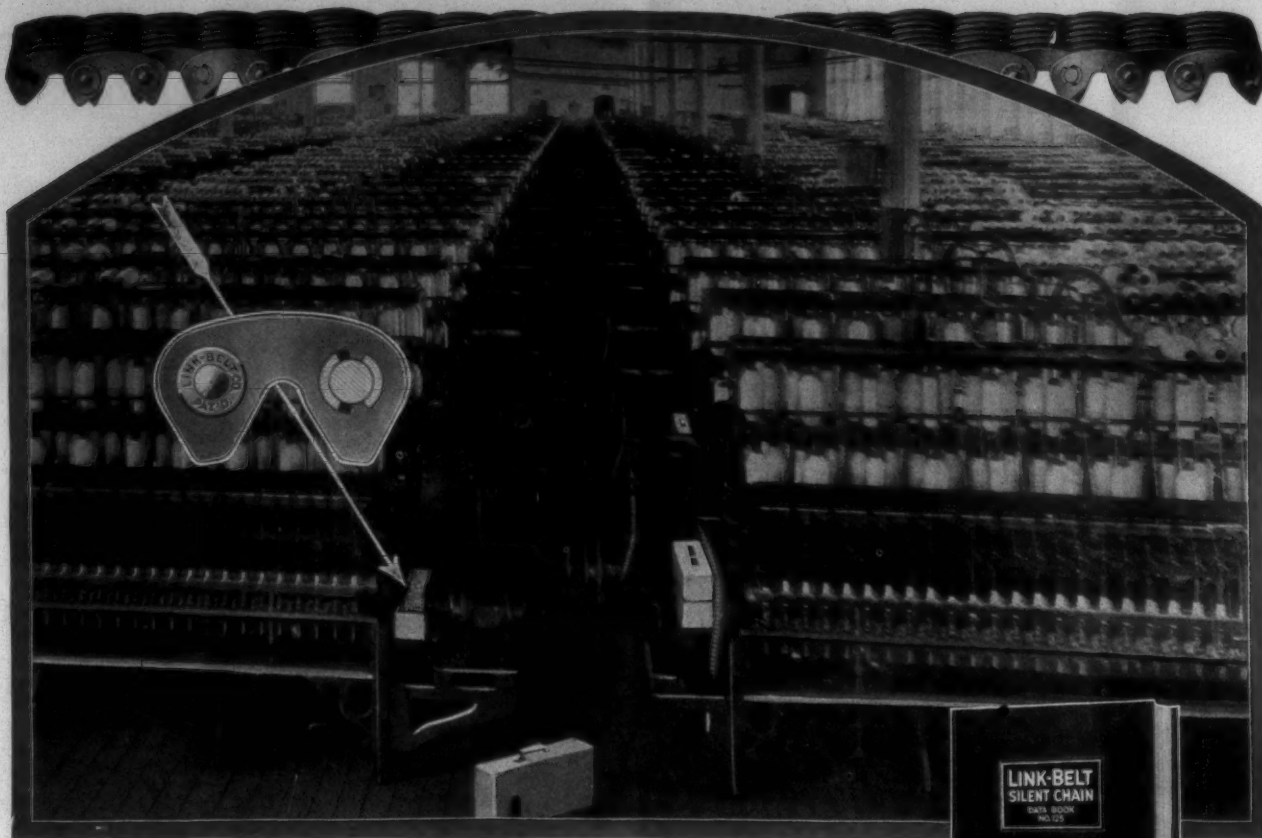
J. E. SIRRINE & COMPANY

Engineers

Greenville

South Carolina





"Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives save over \$3,000 a year"

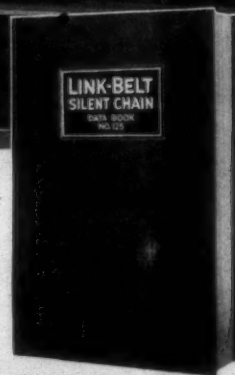
By J. N. Smith, Supt., Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.

"Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives on our spinning frames are saving \$3,443.09 a year. They have improved the quality of our product, reduced delays due to breakdowns, and increased the efficiency of our workmen by making the spinning room quieter and lighter.

"We have 99 spinning frames driven by 5 H. P. motors, and 71 warp frames driven by 7½ H. P. motors. All are equipped with Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives.

"We have not yet had any replacements. Although we bought some extra parts, we haven't taken them out of the stock room yet. They were installed in 1920."

Aren't such statements interesting? We have many others. Also—our Data Book No. 125 is a handbook on silent chain practice—not a catalog. It shows how to figure drives and determine prices. Send for it. Return the coupon.



LINK-BELT COMPANY
910 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

Please send postpaid—Link-Belt Silent Chain Data Book No. 125.

Name _____
Firm _____
Street _____
Town _____
State _____

RETURN THIS COUPON

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Kansas City, Mo. -
Seattle -
Portland, Ore. -

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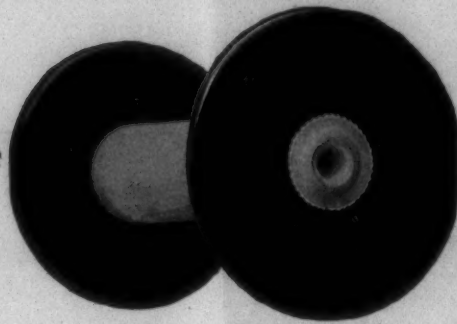
H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO., CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Woolworth Bldg.

DALLAS, TEXAS, 709 Main St.

LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



Lestershire Fibre Head Spool

Why a splintered spool head is worse than a broken one

How you can cut down waste

Although not so important as the delays due to splintered spool heads, the waste due to broken spools is in itself no small factor in mill operation.

Let us quote "H. S. E." in an article on "Waste in Spinning and Following Processes" on page 43 of the July 14 issue of Textile World.

"Broken bobbins and spools are overtime workers for the waste department, apparently vying with one another to see which can produce the biggest amount of waste, with honors going to the spools for the largest quantity made at one time."

You can cut down such waste in your mill by standardizing on Lestershire fibre head spools. The heads won't break or splinter.



Broken spool heads are responsible for much yarn waste. But at least they can be easily seen and thrown out without seriously interfering with production.

Small splinters on spool heads, however, defy detection until the harm has been done—the yarn broken and the entire creel stopped. That's why a splintered head is even a greater enemy of production than a broken one.

There need be no trouble from either source

—in mills where creels are equipped with Lestershire Everlasting Spools. The vulcanized hard rag fibre, from which the heads of these spools are made, makes them practically indestructible.

Lestershire Fibre Heads will wear for years without splintering, chipping, or working loose from the barrels.

Compare the average life of an ordinary all wood spool—a few years at best—with that of a Lestershire Fibre Head—an unlimited number of years, almost as long as the machine on which it is used.

Don't let your mill suffer from "short-sighted economy"

Keep this in mind: although the first cost is higher, Lestershire Spools are by far the most inexpensive on the market when cost is figured per thousand per year.

May we send you a sample supply to test out on your own creels?

LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO.

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: 32 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The **LESTERSHIRE EVERLASTING SPOOL**



JOHN BRIGHT tells how to eliminate uneven dyeing and streaky work

Gentlemen:

Let me have your attention for a moment to tell you how to prevent uneven dyeing and streaky work. This trouble is usually caused by mineral oils, which are today so often blended with textile oils. To remove this mineral oil one needs a cleaner of great emulsifying power.

INTERNATIONAL 57 at 8c a pound, in combination with your regular soap, will positively scour out these oils, insuring absolutely clean goods and perfect dyeing. The use of INTERNATIONAL 57 also saves you real money. Fifteen per cent of it saves from 25% to 35% of your soap. From an economical standpoint, as well as to insure perfect dyeing, you certainly owe it to yourself to try our 57.

I'll take all the responsibility. If, when you test our

material, you are not entirely satisfied with it in every respect, your trial order costs you nothing.

That's meeting you more than half way, isn't it? Well then, let's hear from you.

*Internationally yours
John Bright*



They Are Just As Valuable In Present Frames

You need not wait until you order new spinning and twister frames to cash in on the economy and durability of Hyatt roller bearings.

The Hyatt replacement box makes it very easy to modernize your present equipment by replacing the old style wasteful plain bearings with economical power saving Hyatt bearings.

Tests under actual operating conditions show that Hyatt bearings save more than $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. per frame—this saving alone will pay for the bearings in a very short time and they will continue to pay dividends throughout the life of the frames.

The oil-tight housing of Hyatt bearings retains the oil, therefore they need oiling only 3 or 4 times a year.

You can secure all advantages of Hyatt bearings on any make of frame now. Write us for complete information.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company

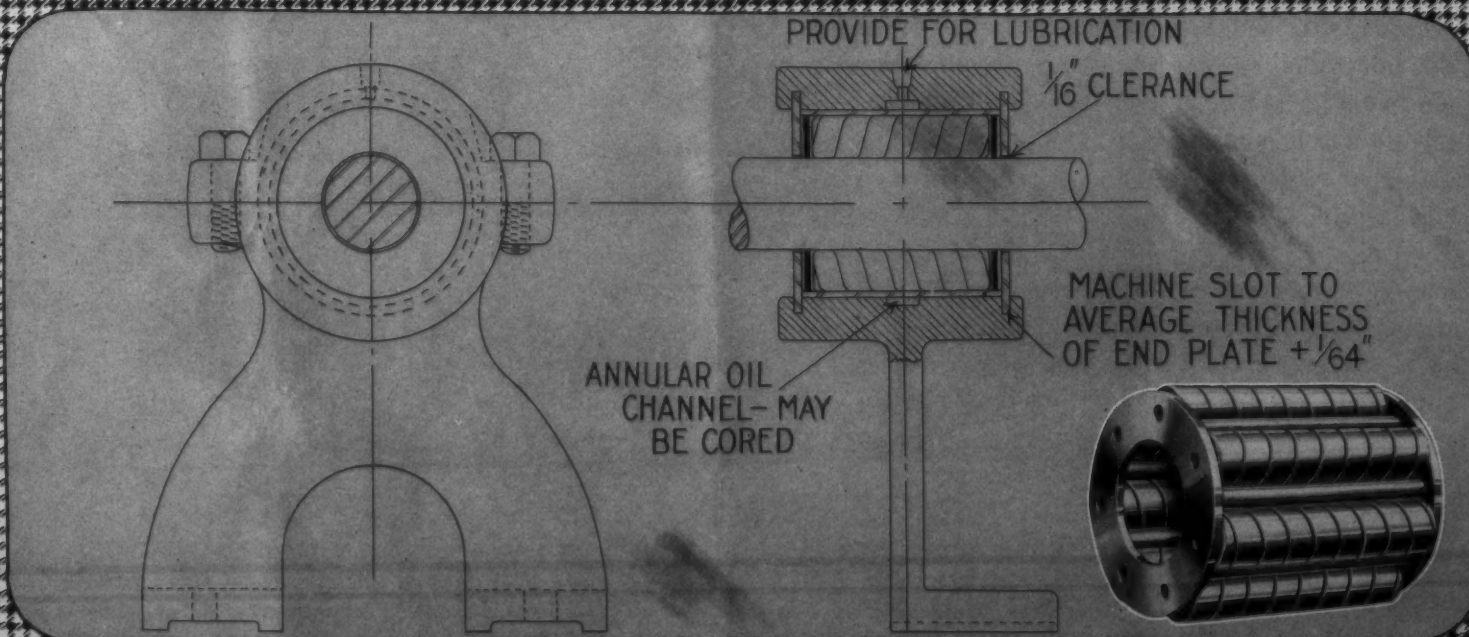
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 25

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923.

NUMBER 3

Cotton Resume for Last Season

The following figures are taken from the extensive annual report on cotton for the past season, issued by Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange:

Supply and Distribution of American Cotton.

(In Thousands)
SUPPLY.

	1922-1923	1921-1922	1920-1921
Visible supply, Aug. 1	1,911	4,007	2,754
Brought into sight	11,203	10,988	11,648
Total supply	13,114	14,995	14,402

DISTRIBUTION.

Takings:			
American Mills—North	2,403	2,402	1,991
American Mills—South	4,488	3,942	3,097
Canadian Mills	208	201	158
Mexican Mills	29	4	73
Japanese, Chinese and Indian Mills	645	924	735
European Mills	4,503	5,611	4,336
Total mill takings	12,276	13,084	10,390
Burnt at ports			5

Visible Supply Close July:			
In America	415	762	2,312
In Great Britain	190	641	857
In Continent	233	508	838
Total distribution	13,114	14,995	14,402

Visible and Invisible Supply Close of July.

(In Thousands.)
AMERICAN COTTON.

	1923	1922	1921
Mills stocks United States Close July	499	599	489
Mill stocks in Europe close July†	520	*775	630
Total mill stocks American	1,019	1,374	1,119
Visible supply American	838	1,911	4,007
Total visible and invisible supply close July	1,857	*3,285	5,126

*Revised by deduction of 25,000 bales.

ALL KINDS.
(In Thousands.)

	1923	1922	1921
Mill stocks all kinds in America, close July	604	682	583
Mill stocks in Europe, close July	910	1,090	890
Total mill stocks all kinds	1,514	1,772	1,473
Visible supply close July all kinds, including public storage in United States	2,098	3,639	6,041
Total visible and invisible supply close July, all kinds	3,612	5,411	7,514

NOTE—Mill stocks in America embrace only Northern mills; stocks held by Southern mills July 31st, are counted in the old cotton left over in the Cotton Belt and are not included in the Commercial Crop.

†European mill stocks are estimated per cablegram from Thomas R. Ellison, Liverpool, and are subject to revision.

World's Consumption of American Cotton for Past Year.

Ending July 31.
(In Thousands.)

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Visible and invisible beginning of year	3,285	5,126	3,813
In sight year	11,203	10,988	11,648
Visible and invisible supply at close of year	14,488	16,114	15,461
	1,857	*3,285	5,126
Burnt at ports	12,631	†12,825	10,335
Total world's consumption American cotton	12,631	†12,829	10,330

*Revised by deduction of 25,000 bales.

†Revised by addition of 25,000 bales.

Consumption American Cotton by Geographical Divisions.

(In Thousands.)

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United States—North	2,503	2,292	2,086
United States—South	4,488	3,942	3,097
Foreign	5,640	†6,595	5,147
Total American for year	12,631	†12,829	10,330

†Revised by addition of 25,000 bales.

American Cotton Crop for Four Years.

For Year Ending Close July.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Port receipts	5,935,645	6,402,985	7,088,492	7,299,667
Overland to mills	1,267,819	1,647,570	1,465,385	1,674,828
Southern consumption	4,487,535	3,942,416	3,096,504	3,691,005
Total crops	11,690,999	11,992,971	11,650,381	12,665,500
Less taken by Southern mills from ports	408,193	339,838	273,065	222,320
Total exports	11,282,806	11,653,133	11,377,316	12,443,180
Exports:				
Great Britain	1,289,907	1,779,976	1,756,533	3,059,275
France	626,471	722,345	582,897	554,944
*Continent and Channel	2,726,857	3,569,365	3,299,810	2,751,789
Canada	207,560	200,784	158,350	222,083
Total exports	4,850,795	6,322,470	5,797,590	6,588,091
Stocks close of year	183,516	450,231	1,335,064	755,942
Northern mill takings	2,402,973	2,401,677	1,990,863	2,674,985
Average gross weight of crop per bale—pounds	511.45	508.35	514.25	510.28

*Including to Mexico, Japan and China, details of which are given in export table.

Commercial Crop by States.

in thousands of bales for the past five years ending July 31st:

	1922-1923	1921-1922	1920-1921	1919-1920	1918-1919
Alabama	981	733	607	891	756
Arkansas	1,118	995	1,113	899	914
Florida	30	13	18	20	34
Georgia	1,035	1,629	850	2,037	2,029
Louisiana	368	337	362	329	541
Oklahoma	664	709	1,190	825	590
Mississippi	1,108	1,033	856	1,046	1,154
North Carolina, etc.*	1,068	1,053	839	1,006	908
South Carolina	799	1,546	1,046	1,743	1,491
Tennessee, etc.**	675	565	514	550	543
Texas	3,437	3,040	3,982	3,097	2,680
Total crop, bales	11,283	11,653	11,377	12,443	11,640

*Includes Virginia and Kentucky.

**Including Missouri, California, Arizona, etc.

Carry-Over July 31st.

(In Thousands of Bales)

	This Year	Last Year
Southern Mill Stocks	531	630
Counted interior towns	232	312
Uncounted towns and plantations	184	964
Total Held in Cotton Belt	947	1,906
U. S. Port Stocks	184	450
Northern Mill Stocks	499	599
European Mill Stocks	520	*775

(Continued on Page 26)

Production of a Card

The manner in which production is figured from the speed of the coiler calender roll is very accurate and is easy after the constant is once found, but we will explain one other method of finding the production of the card. Obtain the r. p. m. of the doffer by marking a place on the clothing of the doffer with a piece of chalk and then count the number of revolutions made by the doffer in a period of 10 minutes, then divide this number by 10. This gives a good average for the speed of the doffer, the result being the r. p. m. We will say that in ten minutes the doffer revolved 120 times, that would give an average of 12 times per minute. Take the doffer to be 27 inches in diameter, and the card to be producing a 50 grain sliver. Find the production for a day of 10 hours. The clothing of the doffer will add $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the diameter of the doffer.

Rule: Doffer diameter, times 3.1416, times r. p. m. of doffer, times minutes per 10 hours (600), times weight of sliver per yard, divided by inches per yard (36), times grains per pound (7,000).

$$27\frac{1}{4} \times 3.1416 \times 12 \times 600 \times 50 \times 7,000$$

which is 124.57 pounds, the production of one card for 10 hours. This is the production if the 50 grains per yard was the weight of the sliver at the doffer, but as the weight of the sliver is obtained after the sliver passes through the coiler calender rolls, and there is some tension between doffer and coiler calender rolls we should have a heavier sliver at the doffer than at the coiler rolls. But we take this calculation as correct, allowing the difference in weight to balance with the time lost due to stoppage of the card for grinding, stripping, etc.

Rules for changing weight of sliver and the production of card: It is sometimes found necessary to make a slight change in the weight of the sliver without changing the weight of lap at back of card or the speed of the doffer or coiler calender roll, so we give here an easy and quick method of determining just what change should be made. Wanted: to change the weight of sliver on a card when the card is running a 15 tooth draft gear, from a 50 grain sliver to a 60-grain sliver. What will be the required draft gear to use?

Rule: Weight of sliver wanted, times draft gear on card, divided by weight of sliver running on card. Result is required draft gear.

$$60 \times 15$$

which is 18, the required draft gear.

Also it is sometimes necessary to speed up the production of the cards in order to get the required production to furnish sliver for the rest of room. An easy method of determining just what change to make is as follows: Wanted: to

change the production of a card when the doffer change gear has 20 teeth, from 120 pounds to 150 pounds per day. What will be the necessary doffer change gear?

Rule: Doffer change gear on card, times desired production, divided by present production of card. Result is doffer change gear necessary.

$$20 \times 50$$

which is 25, the doffer change gear necessary.

Card Clothing.

The cylinder, doffer and flats of the card are covered with card clothing. Card clothing consists of many fine wire teeth bent in the form of staple, and then the two prongs thus formed are bent forward. The connecting piece between the two prongs is called the crown of the tooth. The point at which the teeth are bent forward is the knee of the tooth. The teeth are set into a foundation, which holds the teeth so that they can do their work in the carding process. This foundation must be of material that will not stretch after it is applied to the card. If it should stretch we would have what is known as blisters on the clothing, this would cause the clothing of one part of the card to strike the clothing of the other part, thus injuring the clothing and making inferior carding. The foundation generally used is a woven fabric of cotton and wool or of cotton and linen. A construction which gives good results for cotton carding is two ply of woolen fabric between two plies of woolen fabric. There are a number of things that should be considered in selecting the proper clothing, but as for the foundation the cotton and woolen or the cotton and linen is usually accepted. Points needing special attention as to the wire of which the clothing is constructed are: (1) Material from which wire is made. (2) Shape of wire. (3) The size of the wire. (4) The angle at which the wire is set into the foundation. (5) The angle formed by the bend in the tooth at the knee of the tooth. (6) The distance from point of tooth to knee as compared to the length of the tooth. General discussions on these points follow: (1) The accepted material used for the wire of clothing for carding cotton is hard tempered steel. This gives a tooth that is hard to bend out of place or break, and yet it has a reasonable amount of "give" to it. (2) The usual shape of the wire is round. (3) The size of the wire is controlled by the class of cotton being carded, fine cotton calling for clothing of a large number of points per surface space. It would follow that these larger number of teeth should be smaller in diameter, while coarser cotton would require fewer number of points and larger diameter. As a rule wire of a certain diameter is always set with the same number of points or teeth per surface area. The doffer and flats of a card are

covered with clothing of the same number of points per surface area, while the cylinder is covered with clothing with fewer points per surface area, the wire on the cylinder being one number coarser than that used on the doffer and flats. (4) The tooth should be set into the foundation at an angle of about 75 degrees to the surface of the foundation. (5) The angle to which the tooth is bent at its knee should be such that the point of the tooth will very slightly pass a perpendicular line drawn to the foundation at the point on the top side of the clothing where the tooth comes through. If the angle at the knee was such that the point of the tooth passed the perpendicular line to any great extent we would have a very undesirable condition when the strain of carding was applied to the tooth. The tooth would rise following the path of an arc of a circle perpendicular, the farthest passed the perpendicular the tooth is bent the greater the rise will be, so we see that in case of close settings of the card, that is the cylinder to the doffer or the cylinder to the flats, if this rise was much we would have the teeth of doffer striking those of cylinder when they were under strain of the carding. (6) The knee of the tooth should be about three-sevenths of the length of the tooth from the point, and about four-sevenths from the crown. Such location of the knee produces the best results because if the knee was nearer the point of the tooth the action of the tooth on the cotton would be harsher and the tooth would be less elastic at its point. If the knee was lower on the tooth the point of the tooth would be more flexible and its action on the cotton would not be sufficient to card it out as should be done.

Card clothing is manufactured in two forms, one form for the clothing of doffers and cylinders and another for the flats. That for the cylinder and doffer is in long strips from one to two inches in width, while that for the flats is made in narrow strips about 15-16 inch wide. All the clothed parts of a card can be reclothed when necessary. The clothing is fastened to the flats by steel clamps along the sides of the narrow strips and across the ends.

The clothing is wound spirally onto the cylinder and doffer and is tacked to wooden plugs which are in parallel rows on the face of the cylinder and doffer. Clothing should remain in the room in which it is to be used for several days before being put on, in order to let it expand according to the temperature of the room. Clothing is put on the cylinder and doffer by means of a special winding machine which is until it came to a point on the periphery equipped with a register which shows the pounds of tension with which the clothing is being applied. On cylinders the tension with which

two-inch clothing should be wound is from 250 to 300 pounds. The same tension being used throughout the cylinder, but for the tapered ends. Narrower clothing requires less tension. Doffers are wound with from 160 to 180 pounds tension.—A. R. Hill, in Progress.

Methods of Buying English Gray Goods.

One is often at a loss to know what to think, with regard to the manner in which English goods are being thrust on this market. Complaints have been heard in a number of instances—but this is nothing new, for the same was true previously, when English ginghams flooded this market and the market later broke; and also when the big vogue for voiles introduced Americans to the English weavers. There has been considerable complaint that there is so much uncertainty in the purchase of English goods—uncertainty as to what the goods will finally cost when at the finishing plant; uncertainty about quality; uncertainty about delivery and other such important details. It seems as though converters will never be able to know as much about English mills as they do about those in the United States. Methods are different—mill practices are different.

"English goods can be bought with as much safety and definite information as can be done in New Bedford," said an importer who has given the subject much study. "It is necessary, however, in order to have all of this assurance, to deal with some responsible organization—a house that is financially and morally responsible right here in this country. For the converter to deal with the English mill direct, is not satisfactory. For the converter to buy from many of the English mill representatives who are not prepared to 'make good' any unjust losses to the buyer, is equally unsatisfactory. There are some importing houses that give every equitable guarantee to the converter, just as though he were placing his order with an American mill.

A converter can get a guarantee as to what his goods will cost, in dollars and cents, f. o. b. New York; he can get a guarantee on quality of the cloth; he can operate with some houses which will make a settlement immediately in New York, in dollars and cents, without reference to what the English mills may or may not admit; he can get the same guarantee of delivery that is expected from the American mill. I know where English goods have been behind scheduled shipment, and the buyer was authorized by the importer to make necessary purchase in the open market, charging any difference in price, if the market was higher.

(Continued on Page 34)



FAST TO LIGHT DIRECT COLORS

Pontamine Fast Pink BL
Pontamine Fast Yellow 4 GL
Pontamine Catchechu B, G
and 3 G
Pontamine Fast Red 8 BL
Pontamine Fast Blue RL
Pontamine Fast Black LN
(aftertreated)

It is possible to obtain, with these dye-stuffs, a wide range of shades suitable for use where the finished fabrics must satisfactorily withstand exposure to strong light.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

Dyestuffs Department

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

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TO express strength, courage, physical perfection, efficiency, endurance, tenacity and faithfulness all in a single word, common practice has got us in the habit of using the word SPARTAN. And it is all because of an organization of thoroughbreds who adhered to certain fixed principles some 3000 years ago. This is the reason why Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company named a most extraordinary belt SPARTAN.

Spartan Leather Belt

clings to the job day and night under the most trying conditions because it is built for its work all the way from tannage. It has the quality to hold the most vital point in the power line. Its manufacture is governed by well defined laws. On drives that require Spartan courage in belting, G & K Spartan will prove its worth as did the Spartans of old.

Write for our booklet
"The Spartans"



The Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.

OAK LEATHER TANNERS, MAKERS OF LEATHER
BELTING AND OTHER LEATHER SPECIALTIES

Worcester, Mass, U. S. A.

WHO'S WHO

A M O N G

TEXTILE SALESMEN

MATT OUSLEY

Matt Ousley, of Greenville, S. C., began work in a cotton mill at thirteen years of age and has been con-

Matt was born at Putnam, Conn., on February 3, 1883. Having to work for his living while very young his opportunities were limited, but the fact that he attended night sessions of the Bradford Durfee Textile Schools, Fall River, Mass., for four years shows that he took advantage of those opportunities that did present themselves.

He came South about ten years ago as Southern representative for the U. S. Shuttle Co., and by his genial disposition quickly made a large circle of friends among the cotton mill men.

In March this year he accepted a position as service man with the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., of Providence, R. I., and is now traveling South Carolina and Georgia for them.

The U. S. Shuttle & Bobbin Co., are the largest manufacturers in their line, and enjoy a large trade in the South.

Matt was a bachelor for many years, but about two years ago succeeded in fooling a South Carolina girl and now enjoys a home in Greenville, S. C.



MATT OUSLEY

A. B. CARTER

A. B. Carter was born at Bynum, N. C., a good many years ago. Bynum is not on any map but does ex-

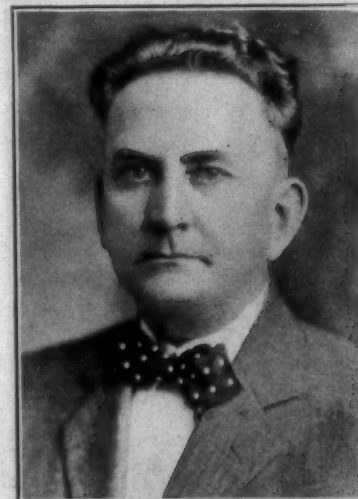
ell Textile School at Lowell, Mass., and then became subscription solicitor for the Southern and Western Textile Excelsior.

In his travels he ran across a mill man who thought that a live wire subscription solicitor would make a good superintendent, so "A. B." threw his subscription blanks out the window and became superintendent of the Georgia Manufacturing Co., at Whitehall, Ga.

He held that job and handled it successfully until 1906 when he became Southern agent for the Victor Ring Traveler Co. of Providence, R. I.

He was elected secretary of the Southern Textile Association in 1913 and has been re-elected unanimously every year since then.

He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., and for sometime was secretary of the Exposition Company.



A. B. CARTER

ist. It has a cotton mill and new concrete bridge.

"A. B." as he is generally known among his friends attended the Low-

Realizing that there was a good opening for a live mill supply house at Gastonia, Mr. Carter moved his headquarters to that city about two years ago and is doing a very large volume of business.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HOUGHTON

GOOD WILL

An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter

GOOD Will is the confidence which those who can use the Houghton Products have that E. F. Houghton & Co. will render the proper quality, price, quantity and service, which confidence causes them to purchase regularly the Houghton Products.

Good Will is the most difficult asset to create and the easiest to destroy. For that reason the banks do not consider it a very safe asset upon which to base credit, but so long as Good Will is good, it is usually the most valuable asset a business may have.

As an illustration. In 1920 a large oil manufacturing concern which had never specialized upon the Houghton sort of products, found themselves with a large war plant on their hands and in the hopes of utilizing the plant profitably, endeavored to purchase the business of E. F. Houghton & Co.

The would-be purchaser said, we do not want to buy your plant, as we have more plant than we know what to do with; we do not need your capital, for we have ample; but what we do want is your Good Will and organization, for which we are willing to pay one million dollars. The offer was declined.

Our Good Will is carried on our books at nothing, and therefore this was our first opportunity to an estimate from outside sources as to its value and ever since that date we have always considered our good will worth at least a million.

Just as the banks claim, that million dollar asset could be made almost valueless over night, by some questionable action on our part.

Some folks are dishonest because they cannot resist the temptation of gain offered by dishonesty, and some folks are honest because they cannot afford to be dishonest. Some folks are dishonest because they are naturally bad, and some folks are honest because they are naturally good.

But frequently those whom we believe to

be naturally good, go wrong under the pressure of temptation.

I have nothing in common with those who claim to be, "More Godly than thou," for after all we only have a man's word for his claims for virtue.

What I do want to feature is, that we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by resorting to questionable business practices and therefore it must be self-evident that there is no temptation for us to fight.

We may or may not be virtuous because it is natural for us to be so, but it is a fact that it does not pay us to be otherwise.

We believe that both the oil and leather trade will average with almost any other, in the high morals of their members; but there are some few who yet have not learned that it does not pay to be "tricky."

But while we are getting acquainted with the Southern Textile Folks, we want to impress upon them, not our superior virtue, for that is not something of which we should boast; but we do want to emphasize the fact that we have nothing to gain by being otherwise.

Your attention is called to the fact that the HOUGHTON PRODUCTS are sold directly to the mills through our exclusive sales agencies and cannot be obtained from the oil jobber or supply house. Therefore, we are in a position to guarantee the purity of the products as delivered, and have under our own control every factor in the business from the purchase of the raw materials until the finished product is delivered and invoiced to the final consumer. By this means we absolutely control our own policies, particularly those pertaining to sales.

We have no desire to reflect upon the integrity of the oil jobber or supply house. They both serve a useful purpose in the community, but we feel that the Houghton Guarantee which is back of every sale we make could not be consistently applied, unless we controlled the entire policies of our business as herein described.

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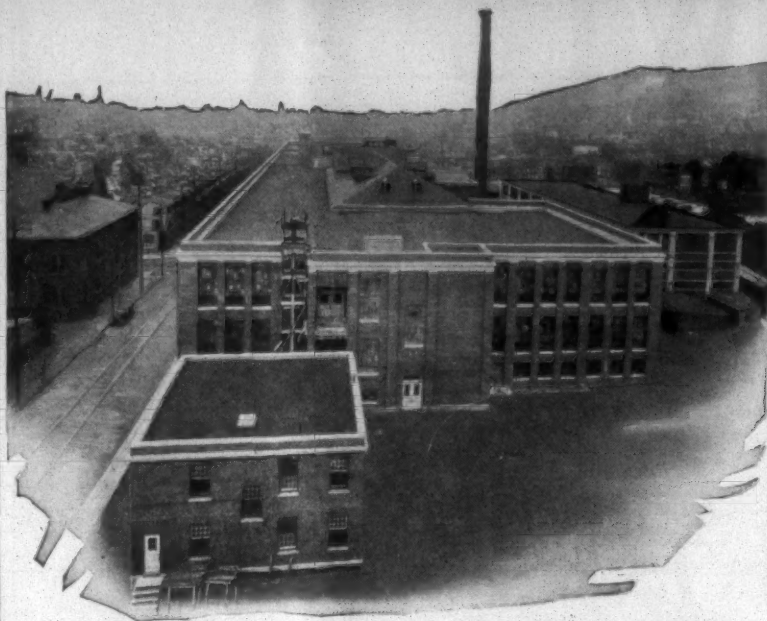
ST. LOUIS, MO.
418 N. 3rd St.
Phone: Olive 3559

Allentown, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., Davenport, Ia., Denver, Col., Detroit, Mich., Harrisburg, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., Kalamazoo, Mich., Los Angeles, Cal., Milwaukee, Wis., Newark, N. J., Pittsburgh, Pa., Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., Syracuse, N. Y., England, Ireland, Scotland, France, New Zealand, Australia, Norway, Spain, Belgium, Japan.

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

SOLVED!

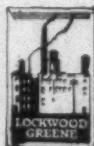
*-the old plant re-made
without a shut-down*



Here was a mill that had completely outgrown itself. With the demand steadily growing, more production capacity was essential. Yet the company, if it was to continue giving service to its customers, could not afford to close down a single day.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. met the problem by entirely rehabilitating and modernizing the mill, installing a new power plant, new machinery and improving the old. The equipment in the picker room was increased and new pickers were equipped with individual motors. The spinning mill was enlarged with additional frames run by individual chain-driven motors. In the weaving mill, 160 Draper looms were added. These improvements were all made without any interruption of production.

In solving such problems, Lockwood, Greene & Co. have the great advantage of long experience as leaders in textile mill engineering. Hardly a situation arises that does not have its precedent in Lockwood, Greene experience.



BUILDING
WITH
FORESIGHT

Lockwood Greene service includes every phase of engineering and management from the planning of new mills to the operation of existing plants. Write for "Building with Foresight," which describes what Lockwood-Greene service has accomplished for others. Or better still, let us discuss with you your particular problems.

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Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal
Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

Trying to Fool the Public. (Washington Post.)

The time has gone by when the public could be fooled by generalities or the wrong use of statistics. The sources of accurate information are too numerous now for monopolization by individuals, corporations or labor unions. Any one who cares to know the facts surrounding the coal industry, for example, can learn them by going to the source of accurate official information. The government has gathered all the information on this subject that can be gathered. It has also gathered and published accurate information on the cost of living.

Therefore, when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, sends a telegram to President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, attempting to justify the hard coal strike "because the miners have received no advance in wages since 1920 to meet the soaring cost of living," he destroys the miners' cause in the opinion of well-informed Americans.

The bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor is a government agency created largely through the efforts of Mr. Gompers. It is an impartial gatherer of facts concerning the cost of living. It issued a bulletin in 32 principal cities in June, 1920, and in June, 1923. These cities are representative of the cost of living in the United States. The Bulletin shows that the average cost of living in these cities was 21.6 per cent lower in June, 1923, than in June, 1920. The peak of high prices was in 1919 and 1920, and average costs of living have been steadily declining since.

Mr. Gompers had full opportunity to possess this bulletin. It is his duty to know the cost of living. He knows that the bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor is accurate and impartial.

When the details of the official bulletin are studied, the misleading nature of Mr. Gompers' telegram is made still more manifest. It is unfortunate for his case that he made the statement that the "soaring cost of living" was justification for a strike. The bulletin shows that the cost of food, one of the articles entering into the computation of the cost of living, was, in June, 1920, 110.9 per cent above the cost of food in December, 1914, and that the cost of food in June, 1923, had declined to 46.5 per cent above the 1914 figure. The wartime increase in the cost of food has been cut down more than one-half.

The cost of clothing in June, 1920, was 191.3 per cent higher than in December, 1914, and by June, 1923, it was only 81.4 per cent higher than the 1914 price. There have been similar reductions in furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous articles entering into the cost of living.

Two items, however, show increases over 1920, and Mr. Gompers might be justified in saying that the cost of these articles has been

"soaring." They are housing and fuel and light. The pressure for high wages in the building trades has been irresistible. With plasterers receiving \$18 to \$25 a day, and bricklayers getting \$10, \$12 and even \$15 a day, and carpenters collecting nearly as much, it is little wonder that paralysis has overtaken the industry in many sections and is spreading throughout the United States. The exorbitant demands of unionized labor, enforced in places where there was no escape from the exactions, have gone far to ruin the labor market in the building trades. Unemployment is staring these workmen in the face, after their brief orgy of extortion. The average cost of housing in June, 1920, was 41.6 per cent higher than in December, 1914, and by June of this year it was 81.4 per cent higher, or an increase of nearly double the cost of rent since 1920. This soaring increase is directly attributable to the mistaken policy of labor leaders in demanding more than the building industry can bear.

The cost of fuel and light is affected by the miners whose demand for higher wages is championed by Mr. Gompers. The average cost of fuel and light in June, 1920, was 57.6 per cent higher than in December, 1914, and in June, 1923, the average cost had soared to 91.6 per cent higher than in 1914. Part of this increased cost of fuel was caused by the increased wages of the coal miners, passed along to the public. It is not denied by Gov. Pinchot, and probably would not be denied by Mr. Gompers, that if the wages of miners are increased now the cost of fuel will be correspondingly increased. The public will be lucky if the increase is exactly the amount of increased wages, and not twice as much.

Is not the cost of fuel soaring fast enough, without adding to the burdens of the people by extorting more money from them under the threat of freezing them to death?

The official report of the government shows that there is no justification for the strike on the ground of increased costs of food, clothing, or furnishings, or other items except rent and fuel. The heavy costs of these last two items are traceable directly to the labor union policy of demanding excessive wages.

The public will not be fooled any longer.

Cotton Goods Trade Slump in Western India.

For some months past there has been a continuous and steady decline in the demand for mill-made cloth and, as a consequence, the godowns of certain mills are full and the mill agents are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding accommodation for the daily output of their mills. The result is that production has had to be curtailed. The outlook in the cloth market is anything but promising and is causing a great deal of anxiety.—Clerk S. Ramayya, Calcutta, July 12.

Calculation of Drafts

The following article was written by James A. Walker, of Charlotte, well known over the South both as an expert carder and a salesman of mill supplies. Mr. Walker, who for some time has been overseer of carding at the Hoskins Mill of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, has just resigned that position to return to his former position as Southern representative of the Johnston Belting Company, of New York. He is regarded as an expert belt man as well as an authority on carding.

Calculation of drafts, beginning with 11 ounce lap per yard.

Ounces, 437 1-2 x 11 equals 4812 grains per yard of lap, going into cards, 48 grains sliver coming out of the cards; to get the draft we divide the grains going in by grains coming out.

4812
— equal 100.25 draft of cards.

48
The first drawing, a 48 grains card sliver going into the first drawing is doubled 6 times and is delivered 53 grain sliver; therefore

48 x 6
— equals 543 draft at first drawing.

A 53 grain sliver doubled 6 times, going into the second drawing and a 55 grain sliver coming out of the second drawing gives

53 x 6
— equals 578 draft at the second drawing.

Fifty-five grains from the second drawing going into the slubber and when you get to the slubbers, you weigh 12 yards of in stead of one yard, so we will multiply the 55 grains weight of one yard of the second drawing sliver by 12, which will equal 660 grains going into the slubbers.

Your slubber roving will weight 135 grains coming out, we now have

660
— equals 488 draft on the clubbers.

135
We now have 74 hank or 135 grains slubber roving doubled going into the Intermediates which is 270 grains and 240 hank roving or 48 grains delivered.

270
— equals 562 draft on the inter-

48
diates. Then 240 hank roving going into warp speeders and delivering 565 hank roving is (100 plus 565—117E) or 17.777 grains. So

48 x 2
— equals draft on warp speed-

177
ers. Again 240 hank roving or 48 grains doubled going into filling speeders and delivering 730 hank roving is 100 divided by 7730 or 13.6 grains

48 x 2
— equals 706 draft on the fill-

ing speeders.

Now we are at the spinning and will weigh 120 yards instead of 12

yards which we have been weighing on the roving frames. This is 10 times 12, therefore we would multiply the grains delivered from the speeders by 10 to get the weight of 120 yards.

A 565 hank roving doubled or 17.7 x 10 x 2 — 35.4 grains going into the warp spinning delivering No. 30's yarn. Divide the number of yarn into 1,000 and it will give you the grains, 1000 — 30 equals 33.3 grains delivered.

354
— equals 10.60 draft on warp spinning.

A 730 hank roving doubled or 27.2 grains going into the filling spinning and delivering 40s yarns or (1,000 divided by 40 — 25) grains will give

272
— equals 10.60 draft on warp spinning.

33.3
A 730 hank roving doubled or 27.2 grains going into the filling spinning and delivering 40s yarns or (1,000 divided by 40 — 25) 25 grains will give

272
— equals 10.80 draft on filling

Drafts:	
Cards	1.00
1st Drawing	5.43
Slubbers	4.88
Int.	5.62
W-Speeders	5.42
F speeders	7.06
F spinning	10.88
W spinning	10.60

Japan Loses Million Spindles.

Reports from Japan following the recent earthquake and tidal wave indicate that the cotton spinning industry suffered the most severe blow it has ever known.

The total loss is estimated at 1,100,000 spindles. Among the plants destroyed were the Dai Nippon Spinning Company, Fukagawa, 43,396 spindles; the Hashiba plant, 101,336 spindles; Toyo Spinning Company, Kuribashi, 66,072 spindles; the Oil plant, Kuriashi, 65,408 spindles; the Hattori Spinning Company, Yokohama, 9,768 spindles; Nagoya Spinning Company, 24,784 spindles; Sagami Spinning Company, 76,184 spindles; the Kanegafuchi Company, 128,340; the Ngi Gas Spinning Company's Konagigawa plant, 13,697 spindles; the Koyama plant, 223,820 spindles; the Oshiage plant, 8,872 spindles; and the Nisshin Spinning Company, 109,184 spindles.

In addition to the foregoing the Odowara and Doko Spinning Companies are reported to have been destroyed.

Erlanger Cotton Mills Lexington, N. C.

Stewart S. Rabb	Superintendent
H. D. Townsend	Carder
W. H. Brown	Spinner
L. O. Bishop	Weaver
P. Martin	Cloth Room



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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BOBBINS**

MILLS AT
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MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the
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"We ship coal from our own mines"

Sugar Creek Coal Sales Company

Famous Sugar Creek Smokeless Minerun Coalburg Seam

Splint Domestic Lump and Egg

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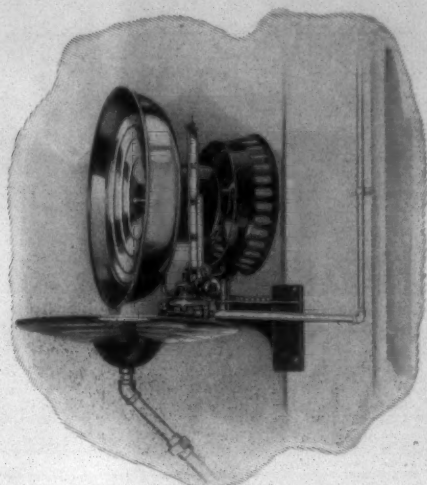
Rigid!

Unyielding Rigidity, from end to end, is the outstanding feature of Sonoco Solid-Wound Cloth Tubes. Their perfect roundness and uniform diameter assure perfect rolls.

**"Sonoco" Tubes
and Cones**

Southern Novelty Co., Manufacturers
(Sonoco Products Company, Successor)

Hartsville South Carolina



IN CAREFULLY EQUIPPED MILLS

You will find BAHNSON Humidifiers holding humidity uniform throughout the mill.

This is easily understood when you examine the mechanism of the BAHNSON Humidifier and note the accuracy of the automatic control with which each unit is equipped.

BAHNSON Humidifiers justify their own purchase as a necessary part of your mill equipment.

They put moisture in the air when and where it is needed. They possess every practical improvement that makes for efficiency, and their construction insures complete and permanent service.

Visit the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition and see for yourself.

The Bahnson Company

Humidification engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C. New York Office 437 Fifth Ave.

Socialists are Stirring Up Most of Labor Strife

New York, Sept. 10.—"Through Zineviev, it is charged, sent to his the encouragement of industrial agents just prior to April 1, 1922, this communication:

"The central executive committee of the communist party of America must direct its particular attention to the progress of the miners' strike in America. Agitators and propagandists must be sent to the strike regions. It is necessary to rouse striking coal miners to the point of insurrection. Let them blow up and flood the shafts. Shower the strike regions with proclamations and appeals. This arouses the revolutionary spirit of the workers and prepares them for the coming revolution in America."

In carrying out this program the communists are as much the foe of the trade unions as they are of the employers, say authors of the miners' document.

"There are persons who charge that the United Mine Workers is a 'Red' organization," the document continues, "and that it works, sympathizes, co-operates with, and is dominated by communists and communist influences." But the union "has no sympathy with the communist movement in any of its phases. In fact, communists recognize the miners' union as their strongest and bitterest enemy in America. That is why the Moscow masters put forth such a tremendous effort to cripple and seize the organization."

It is asserted that eight months before the general coal strike of April 1, 1922, Gregory Zinoviev of Moscow, president of the communist international, began secretly instructing his American agents "to foster and encourage the threatened breach between the operators and the mine workers" laying his plans "with the strategy of a field marshal."

Meantime "coal operators had carefully watched the trend of the open-shop campaign and it has been apparent for some time that as soon as this movement was sufficiently entrenched in industry an effort would be made to cripple the miners' union in the hope that there might be a lower labor cost within the coal industry. Coal in the ground does not deteriorate and losses caused by a strike can be added to the price of the coal when it is finally mined. Consequently, the coal operator has nothing to lose, and possibly much to gain, when a strike is precipitated."

Fully cognizant of the attitude of both sides in the impending strike,

Text of Chronicle.

The mine workers' chronicler continues:

"In this troubled situation the communist group of America was to create a condition within the strike which would eventually eliminate the officials of the miners' union and enable the 'Reds' to extend the strike into a great industrial upheaval, involving as they hoped, all labor unions and all industry."

"Thus the United Mine Workers of America was attacked by an underground enemy at the same time that it was engaged in a tremendous contest with the coal operators. It was a significant coincidence that the two elements should attack the miners' union at the same time."

When it appeared the strike would be settled the communists urged the miners to refuse the terms obtained by their leaders and began to propagate distrust and suspicion of the union chiefs. Coal regions were flooded with revolutionary documents most of which "originated at Cleveland, where the communist organization had concentrated \$1,100,000 sent into the country by Zinoviev and his associates."

"They (the communists) did not want a settlement of the strike by orderly process," the United Mine Workers declare. "They wanted a continuation and enlargement of it, with themselves in control, that would finally engulf the whole American industrial structure."

Sought New "Boring" Method.

In the trade union educational league, founded in Chicago in October, 1921, with money and a program furnished by Lenine, Zinoviev and Lesowsky of Moscow, the com-

(Continued on Page 28)

COTTON

We offer to the mills and the trade as well as the general public a most complete, up-to-date and reliable cotton brokerage service. All orders given personal attention. Write for market letter or phone us for latest quotations and news on the market which will be gladly furnished gratis.

A. A. HAUGHTON

Cotton Commission Broker

4 W. Third St. Room 209.

Phone 4384

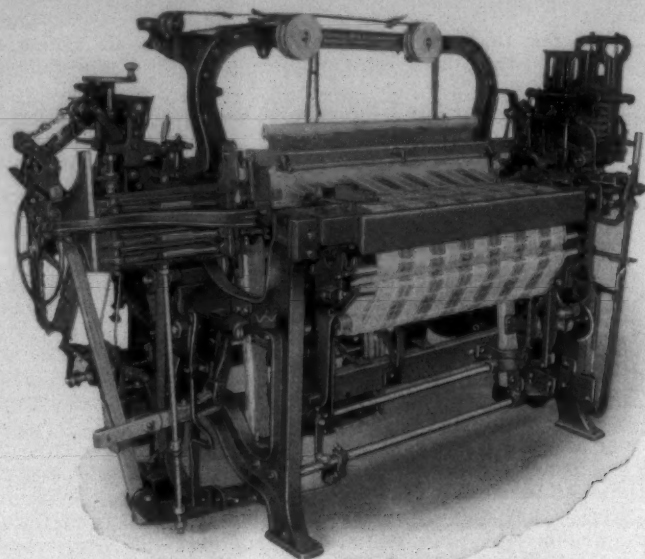
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New York Produce Exchange



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BOX LOOMS

for
Ginghams, Checks, Plaids
Crompton & Knowles
AUTOMATIC
Box Looms Weave the Best
Fabrics

They increase production per weaving unit.
They increase number of looms per weaver.
They, therefore, decrease the number of
houses necessary in the mill village.

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Representatives for Continental Europe: AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.,
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WAREHOUSE CARS CANS-BARRELS & BOXES

ROGERS FIBER COMPANY

1024 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA

121 BEACH ST., BOSTON, MASS.
78 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Sold By Southern Supply Houses

Predicts Higher Hosiery Prices.

John M. Berry, president of the Rome Hosiery Mills, of Rome, Ga., believes that cotton hosiery is going higher this fall. He believes it will happen quickly.

For the moment, at least, this belief forms one of the three towering convictions of Mr. Berry's life. One of the others is that raw cotton is going to 30 cents. The other is that there is a conspiracy afoot to villify the South's "haws."

"You get we've got something besides 'razor back' hogs," says Mr. Berry. "I'd like to catch the fellow who started that Southern 'razor back' yarn. It's an abominable!"

But, as Kipling would say, "that is another story." Mr. Berry was interviewed on hosiery; not on hogs.

"If you wish to give some good advice on the hosiery market," said the manufacturer, "you can say for me that it would be best to buy low-end hosiery as quickly as possible. I think the buying time is right now. And so far as raw materials are concerned, I'm practicing what I'm preaching.

"Why has cotton shot up so rapidly? It's not because of the speculators. It's because the Southern mills are buying. I'm buying myself. I've bought more than 1,000 bales of cotton within the last few days; some of this on Friday, with cotton over 26 cents.

"My reason for advising buyers to operate now is that present hosiery prices are based on yarns at 35 to 36 cents. But the basis now is 41½ cents, and that there will be further gains stands to reason. Those who own merchandise or yarn at low prices are going to benefit.

"I now hear the cotton 'bear' argument that consumption of cotton will be further decreased by the Japanese earthquake. But it seems to me that the opposite should be the case. If it is true that the Jap-

anese cotton mills and knitting mills are shut down, it is evident that this country and England must produce all the more goods. There will be a big demand to fill in Japan. Seven million people destitute. They must be provided with clothing.

"For this reason, if for no other, the British mills must increase operations. England is now buying cotton here, and undoubtedly the English manufacturers will seek to fill the Japanese needs.

"Many jobbers now in this market, and those who seldom or never see New York, are beginning to realize the need of buying now. Among these are the Southern jobbers. So far as the Southern mills are concerned, they also are catching the buying fever. They are laying in yarns pretty fast now.

"And listen, if anybody ever tries to tell you that all we have in the South is 'razor backs,' you just send 'em down to my place in Rome; I'll show 'em some real hogs; hogs that would make Iowa jealous."—Daily News Record.

Estimates Cotton Crop at 10,240,000 Bales.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 10. — Reports to the Commercial Appeal of average date of September 8 indicate that the condition of the cotton crop was 49.7 per cent of normal, compared with 54.1 on August 25. This is figured to indicate a crop of 10,240,000 bales, based on Government acreage figures.

The condition by States is: Alabama 41, Arkansas 53, Georgia 38, Louisiana 48, Mississippi 39, North Carolina 60, Oklahoma 50, South Carolina 46, Tennessee 58, Texas 54, Missouri 56, all others 74.

The report indicates that the crop deteriorated excessively in spite of the beneficial rains over the drouth-stricken areas of the Western Belt.

Oklahoma is credited with an improvement of three points, Texas lost one, while the rest of the Belt lost heavily, with the exception of Arkansas.

Boll weevil in North Carolina, over about one-third of North Carolina, has made sudden and heavy inroads but the prospect for the State as a whole still remains good. Elsewhere than in Texas and Oklahoma excessively frequent and sometimes heavy rainfall was harmful, one of the effects being to stimulate boll weevil activity. Reports indicate that deterioration has not yet run its course. Much will depend upon the frost date in determining the size of the crop of Oklahoma, Arkansas and west Texas. Boll weevil is getting about all the squares and blooms and attacking good sized bolls. Packing, ginning and growing generally are well advanced in Texas except the West. The crop is not only from two to three weeks late, but conditions during the last two weeks have been unfavorable for maturity. Much rotting and sprouting of bolls has been complained of.

Alabama Power Company Exhibit at Chemical Exposition.

Birmingham, Ala. — Opportunities which Alabama offers capital will be presented by the Alabama Power Company at the Ninth Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, September 17th to 22nd, through an impressive exhibit of Alabama's industrial assets.

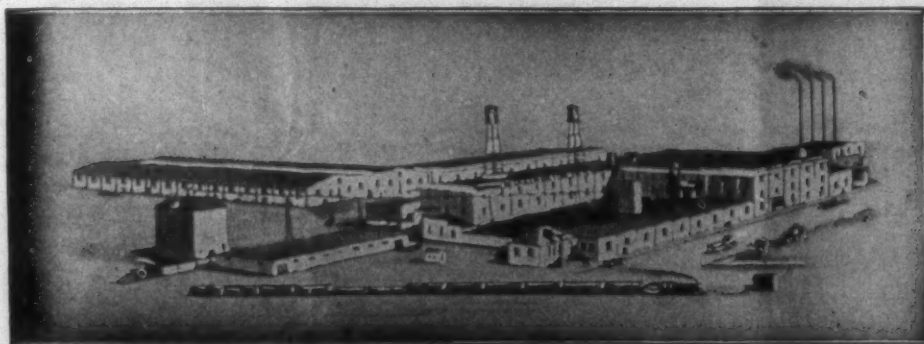
Alabama Power Company's exhibit is planned on the theory that the prospective manufacturer wants certain definite data on the State's resources, raw material, transportation, power, fuel, climate, labor supply, manufacturing costs and living conditions—and that he wants this information simply and concisely

told and supported by proof. Alabama's exhibit will marshal these industrial assets in a form to arrest attention, command interest and invite further inquiry. The story will be told through charts, maps and samples of chemicals, and mineral deposits.

Dominating the exhibit, and probably its most arresting feature, will be a large master map of Alabama, eight feet high by five feet wide, which will portray in graphic detail the location of all mineral deposits which have commercial possibilities, sites of all chemical industries, electric generating plants, power transmission lines, sub-stations, towns and cities served with hydro-electric power, transportation facilities, highways and other sign posts on the path of Alabama's rapid industrial advance. This master map presents a comprehensive summary of industrial Alabama, traces the factors which have entered into Alabama's industrial expansion and hints significantly at Alabama's industrial potentialities and future.

Industrial possibilities are elaborated in detail in a series of smaller charts and maps, each of which is devoted to an exposition of a single mineral or industry. These maps will show, for example, the location of graphite, kaolin, glass sands, limestone, dolomite, and mica; the extent of Alabama's coal and iron fields and the progress which the State has made in converting these and other raw materials into finished products of commercial value.

The Alabama Power Company's exhibit will be in charge of officials of the commercial department—T. D. Johnson, Dr. S. J. Lloyd and E. T. O'Connell—who have made industrial conditions in Alabama their life study and who are thoroughly conversant with the latent resources of the State and also the type of information which makes the most effective case in talking to

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend

It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

Claud B. Her, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Greenville, S. C.

the capitalist who may be seeking an opportunity for remunerative investment.

While the Exposition is in progress, opportunity will be taken to show in the private theater on the exposition floor, three motion pictures of the Alabama Power Company—"King Cotton," "Electricity at Work" and "Minerals and Metals."

Among Alabama products which will be exhibited, either by samples or illustrated through charts and descriptive literature prepared by Dr. S. J. Lloyd, of the University of Alabama department of chemistry, are: graphite, kaolin, glass sands, lime, limestone, dolomite, mica, calcium arsenate, rosin, turpentine as extracted from gum and distilled from stumps in cut-over lands, marble, quartzite, asphalt (from vicinity of Russellville and Hartselle); red, brown and gray iron ore; coke and its by-products, including naphthalene, latest by-product industry to begin operation in North Carolina; cotton, cotton seed, cotton seed oils and many other products of the mill, mine and farm.

Descriptive literature, compiled with the same careful attention to accuracy and avoidance of overstatement and dealing with other more general points of interest to industry, will also be distributed. The whole exhibit will be housed in a space 22 feet wide by 14 feet deep.

As practically every chemical industry in America will be represented at the Exposition, which will draw thousands, it seems certain that the Alabama Power Company has selected a most effective medium by which to advertise Alabama to a clientele specifically interested in learning about those resources, and their present day commercial possibilities.

(From Sparrow Press Service.)

Farewell Barbecue at Victor-Monaghan.

The park at Monaghan Mill will next Saturday be the scene of one of the most unusual gatherings held here in some time.

Three of the eight mills of the Victor-Monaghan Company were recently sold, it will be recalled, and a fourth is to be disposed of by the board of directors any day. The people of the great chain of textile plants, who for years have associated as members of one huge family, are soon to separate, to some extent, at least.

Saturday's meeting, in view of the sales, will be something in the nature of a "farewell" party, though preparations for the event call for entertainment of a nature rarely seen at gatherings supposed to be sad.

Superintendents, overseers, second men, section workers and office employees of the eight Victor-Monaghan plants, scattered over the upper portion of the State, will attend and make merry for the last time as employees of the company, the recent sales placing approximately one-third of them hereafter in other employ.

The meeting will begin at 3:30 Saturday afternoon at the Mona-

ghan Park and will last around two hours. Stunts, a barbecue and other features, aimed to afford all attending a jolly time, are being arranged, it was said.

One of the stunts which is expected to provoke "a barrel of fun" will be an oratorical contest, in which eight contestants will match wits for a \$10 gold piece, offered as prize for the best speaker.

Each of the eight mill communities will be represented by one speaker, chosen in the respective communities for their powers as orators. Every effort is being made to inject all possible fun into this so-called "Demosthenes contest."

The barbecue will be served on the park grounds and present arrangements call for such a spread of good things as will take care of the appetites of all attending.

The event is being planned by welfare workers of the Monaghan organization and while plans call chiefly for an occasion of fun and merry-making, there is some speculation that after all, the parting of the ways, for a large number of the Victor-Monaghan family, may have an element of sadness for some.

The welfare organization of the Victor-Monaghan Company has built up a tremendous interest in community gatherings and activities during the recent years and it is believed that several score employees of the Ottaway, Wallace, Seneca and Walhalla plants—those disposed of—will be here to make merry and also to bid good-bye to those remaining within the chain.

Durham Gets Three Contracts for \$1,300,000 in Two Weeks.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills officials see excellent business for their mills from now on. They have made three contracts within the last two weeks for a total of \$1,300,000 worth of hosiery. Other contracts and orders bring the grand total up to \$1,500,000 worth of orders for the two weeks.

An order for \$750,000 comes from New York and one for \$500,000 from Indianapolis. The Carrs, owners of the Durham mills, have been optimistic all along and during the depression in the spring and summer held to the view that there would be a good demand when fall opened.

Their faith is being justified, not only in their own mills, but in the other mills in this section, and orders are coming in more steadily and for larger amounts.

Denim Prices Announced for October-November.

Following its policy of having a definite price for a given delivery on denims, the Cone Export & Commission Company announced that it would continue the base value of 23 cents for 2.20 white backs.

A short time ago the trade was expecting a lower price, as some houses were selling under this level.

With denim prices fixed, it is expected that other heavy colored cottons for working suit purposes may now be priced by agents for later deliveries.

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And don't forget—oil in the bearing is not on the goods—a big saving in oil stained goods.

Samples for the asking—fill out coupon with your name and address. **Do it today.**

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, JR.
JACK W. COCHRAN

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Associate Editor
Business Manager

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923.

Expenditures Produce Prosperity.

More than twenty years ago we went with the late D. A. Tompkins before a committee of the North Carolina Legislature in advocacy of a larger appropriation for the A. & M. College, now the N. C. State College.

In his appeal to the committee Mr. Tompkins said: "If some way can be devised whereby you can give me one-half the increase in taxes that North Carolina will receive from the education of a greater number of young men, I will agree to furnish the money for the enlargement of the A. & M. College and the University."

Mr. Tompkins knew that no such plan could be devised but it was his way of driving home the idea that it would be a business proposition for North Carolina to spend money for the education of her young men and young women.

From the teaching of D. A. Tompkins, C. B. Aycock and others the people of North Carolina caught the idea of education as a business or tax increasing proposition and began to expand and develop their public school system and their colleges.

Today a single legislature will appropriate \$3,000,000 for the University of North Carolina and proportional amounts to other institutions or \$15,000,000 to educational and charitable institutions with very few dissenting votes.

Four years ago good roads advocates carried before the legislature of North Carolina a proposal to issue \$20,000,000 bonds for a state system of highways. After listening to the arguments the legislature by an overwhelming vote issued \$50,000,000 for good roads and two years later added another \$15,000,000 for the same purpose.

During the same period the counties issued a total of \$30,000,000 to be used for roads not covered by the State system.

There are those who would see in these large expenditures, for education and good roads, only bankruptcy but prosperity has been the result.

There is no better measure of the prosperity of a State than the Federal income and profit taxes and the following figures show that the State that made the largest expenditures exceeded all others in the payment of profit taxes and was the only Southern State to pay increased taxes for the 1923 fiscal year:

The following are the comparative Federal income and excess profit taxes for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923:

State	1922	1923
Alabama	\$ 11,464,180	\$ 7,708,320
Arkansas	6,979,045	5,718,318
Florida	14,349,857	13,438,863
Georgia	20,988,706	19,425,325
Kentucky	33,122,196	26,250,239
Louisiana	22,753,957	16,491,035
Mississippi	4,640,497	3,768,720
North Car.	122,413,329	140,347,366
South Car.	11,447,385	6,710,485
Tennessee	21,794,676	17,885,959
Virginia	46,595,648	40,205,124

These figures are not given in a spirit of boasting but in the hope that some of those in other States who fear expenditures for education and good roads will see that such expenditures will bring prosperity.

The man who is educated starts new enterprises or engages in new lines of business that pay taxes.

Good roads improve farming conditions and open up markets that brings profits to the farmer and increase his contributions to the State.

The Federal taxes paid by North Carolina today prove the assertion of D. A. Tompkins, before the North Carolina legislature more than twenty years ago.

When the people of one State are doing enough business to cause them to pay the Federal Government \$140,000,000 in a single year, their system is worthy of consideration.

Socialists or Unionists.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a remarkable article entitled "Socialists Are Stirring Up Most of Labor Strife."

It is remarkable, in that it is a proclamation issued by the United Mine Workers of America and therefore cannot be dismissed with the statement that it is capitalistic propaganda.

We do not know that the Russian communists and socialists have been at work in the South but it is nevertheless a fact that the alleged union movement in the textile mills of the South has degenerated into a communistic and socialistic movement.

With very few exceptions the men in the mills who are now most actively affiliated with the union movement are out and out socialists.

This was not the case in 1921 when the Charlotte-Concord-Kanapolis strike was on but the best class of the operatives who struck in 1921 have left the union because they were not willing to remain in any organization that treated them as the United Textile Workers did during that strike.

Put your hand on the active union men in any mill today and with few exceptions you will find men who talk socialism more than unionism, those who have the idea that the world should support them while they do no work.

The prime mover in the recent strike at North Charlotte was a socialist who had for years been a distributor of socialist literature.

The contributing writers for the Charlotte Labor Herald fill their space with the usual criticisms of socialist writers and many of that paper's editorials could well be used by the socialist papers. Realizing that their best prospects for collecting dues will come from the socialists in Southern mills, the Thomas Failure McMahon organization are flooding the South with pamphlets entitled "Reviving the Gospel," "The King and the Corpses," etc., all of which are filled with the arguments of socialism and Russian communism.

Fortunately the cotton mill operatives of the South are, as a whole, a level-headed race who have no time for socialism and the few socialists, now posing as unionists, cannot make much headway in teaching their Red Doctrine of Hate.

President Coolidge has a conception of a factory that differs much from the teachings of the paper edited by Jas. F. Barrett.

There has grown up, says President Coolidge, a two well-developed opinion along two lines: one, that the men engaged in great affairs are selfish and greedy and not to be trusted, that business activity is not moral and the whole system is to be condemned; and the other: that work is a curse to men, and that working hours ought to be as short as possible, or in some way abolished.

"I agree," he says, "that the measure of success is not merchandise but character. But I do criti-

cise those sentiments, held up in all too respectable quarters, that our economic system is fundamentally wrong, that commerce is only selfishness and that our citizens are living in industrial slavery.

"The man who builds a factory builds a temple; the man who works there worships there, and to each is due, not scorn and blame, but reverence and praise."

A Scramble for Goods.

One of the Ivey buyers makes report of a vast change in the business situation in New York the past few weeks. He has found "the keenest activity in all lines." Thereby may not hang a tale, but there is a tale back of it. The buyers are now standing in the purchasing line, "hat in hand." The condition of the market is indicated in a statement in The New York Commercial that when the buyer has asked for goods on initial order he has been told in words of one syllable: "We have no goods to sell." From all parts of the country long-distance calls for goods are going to the New York market, and making further report, The Commercial says that in the case of buyers who have taken part of their order and who got weak-kneed in June or July and asked for a suspension of shipment or a cancellation, the present is a time of atonement. When they ask for goods as regular customers they are told that their cancellation order was accepted and the goods allotted to other customers who were ready to take immediate shipment. "No more convincing proof is needed of a strong retail market," says The Commercial, "than a study of the barometer of trade, showing steady increased sales by manufacturers during the present year and the present actual influx of orders from retailers from all parts of the country as well as from factors representing exporters."—Charlotte Observer.

Ernest Potter Promoted to District Manager.

Ernest M. Potter, who has been salesman for the S. K. F. Industries, Inc., has been promoted to district manager in charge of North Carolina, South Carolina and Southern Virginia. He will be assisted by T. S. Jackson, who will have his headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

Since locating in Charlotte several years ago, Mr. Potter has made a large circle of friends who will be glad to learn of his promotion.

W. H. Holby has been transferred from Atlanta to New York, where he will be promoted to manager of the textile department, and Niles Miller will be located in Atlanta as district manager in charge of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and East Tennessee. He will be assisted by R. W. Franklin.

While the many friends of Mr. Holby regret to see him leave the South, they rejoice with him of his promotion.

E. M. Potter and W. H. Holby have through their work convinced the Southern mills that ball bearings are a necessity.

Personal News

T. E. Liler has become overseer twisting and finishing at the Marlboro Mills, No 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

Henry Cleghorn has been appointed overseer spinning at the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Mills.

J. W. Nipper has been appointed resident agent and superintendent of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. M. Creekmore is now superintendent Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

O. D. Payseur has been promoted from night to day overseer of weaving at the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C.

McPherson has been promoted to night overseer of weaving at the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C.

O. L. Derrick has become overseer of carding, day and night, at the Marlboro Mills, No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

G. C. Rambow is now overseer spinning, day and night, at the Marlboro Mills, No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

S. L. Stack has been appointed superintendent carding and spinning at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

William Hinchliffe, superintendent Dallas Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala., is on his vacation in Florida.

J. D. Smith has been transferred from overseer spinning at the Seminole Mills, Clearwater, S. C., to overseer spinning, spooling, warping and slashing at the Aiken Mills, Bath, S. C.

William Gillis has resigned as carding overseer at the Lowe Manufacturing Company, Huntsville, Ala.

J. A. Parker, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Wampum Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

T. B. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Wampum Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., on account of ill health.

J. P. Floyd, of Ware Shoals, S. C., has become overseer night spinning at the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C.

J. C. Jones has resigned as carder and spinner at the Alpine Mills, No. 1, Morganton, N. C., to accept a position with the Icard Cordage Company, Icard, N. C.

L. E. Don has resigned as overseer weaving at the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., to accept a similar position at the new Marshville Manufacturing Company, Marshville, N. C.

C. B. Gunn, superintendent of the Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills, paid us a visit this week while returning from a vacation spent in Georgia.

T. W. Harvey, formerly of Millen, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

J. B. Humbert has resigned as secretary and assistant treasurer of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., to become manager of the Seneca plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, which was recently bought by Goddard Bros., of Providence.

Cotton Bleachers!

(Selling Points No. 45)

Would you improve your goods if without additional cost?

Show samples of
Solozone-processed cottons
to your Agent;
Let him be the judge.

He will be delighted
with permanently white goods
that have not suffered
in strength, softness and
elasticity.

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BARNWELL & COMPANY
Staple Cotton

MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS
Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1898
MEMPHIS, TENN.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Thomasville, N. C.—The Thomasville Knitting Company was completely destroyed by fire.

Lando, S. C.—The Manetta Mills have increased their capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000.

Belmont, N. C.—The Stowe Spinning Company has awarded contract to the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, for complete humidifying equipment.

Belmont, N. C.—The Eagle Yarn Mills have placed an order with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, for their humidifying equipment.

Burlington, N. C.—The Patriot Handkerchief Manufacturing Company, which was organized about two months ago, has begun operations. R. H. Therrell is manager.

Landrum, S. C.—Ground is being cleared and building material purchased for the erection of the Appalachian Hosiery Mill here, a \$50,000 venture headed by Joseph Lee and J. H. Williams. Mr. Lee formerly was president of the Blue Ridge Knitting Mill at Landrum, which he sold recently to Roy P. Whitlock and Roland Lee.

Scottsboro, Ala.—The Scottsboro Hosiery Mill will be completed this week and it is expected that machinery will begin to arrive and that the factory will be ready for operation within a few days. The mill will manufacture a high grade of women's hose. J. C. Jacobs is president of the mill, D. P. Wimberly, vice-president, C. E. Spivey, secretary, and H. G. Jacobs, treasurer.

Montgomery, Ala.—Announcement of the erection of a branch hosiery mill by W. B. Davis & Son in Tuscaloosa, Ala., at a cost of \$100,000, was made here by officials of that organization. Construction activities on site for the mill which has been selected will begin in a few days. The firm is one of the largest exclusive hosiery manufacturing concerns in the South, maintaining mills in several Alabama and Tennessee cities.

Greenville, S. C.—Among papers with the register mesne conveyance was that recording the sale of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, eight plants, to the Victor-Monaghan Company in 1920. The company was capitalized at \$4,450,000, according to the paper, and was entitled the Victor-Monaghan Mills to the Victor-Monaghan Company. The plants named were as follows: Monaghan Mills at Greenville, Greer Mills at Greer, the Walhalla Mills at Walhalla, the Seneca Mills at Seneca, the Wallace Mills at Jonesville, the Apache Mills at Apache and the Spartanburg branch at Spartanburg. The sale was made June 30, 1920, and was signed by W. E. Beatie, president.

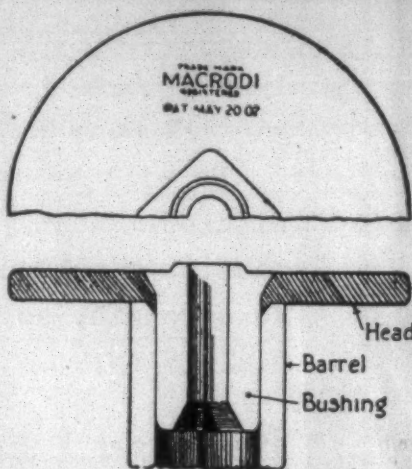
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Supervision of Landscape Construction
Inspection and Maintenance

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Marshville, N. C.—Good progress is being made on the erection of buildings by the Marshville Manufacturing Company, the new tire fabric mill under way here. The initial equipment will be 2,800 twisting spindles and four looms.

Wadesboro, N. C.—The Wade Manufacturing Company has placed an order with the Saco Lowell Shops for 13,608 spindles, and with the Draper Corporation for 400 automatic looms. The erection of the main building is going upward. Construction work is progressing on the main building, which is of brick, one and a half story, 549x100 feet. Other buildings will be erected for the dyeing and finishing departments.

Asheville, N. C.—Erection of a large bleaching mill on the Swannanoa river, seven miles from Asheville, involving an expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000, and employing at least 1,200 workers, will be started at an early date, according to information received here. It is understood that the plant will be one of several owned by New England operators. Complete details of the project are not known here.

It is also understood that the Appleton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., which held options on several mills in the vicinity of Asheville, have allowed them all to expire except one in Henderson county.

Cramerton, N. C.—Mayflower Mill of Cramerton Mills, Inc., is nearing completion and the installation of machinery will begin in the next few weeks. The new mill consists of a three-story dye plant and weave shed, the present weave shed will house 500 Crompton & Knowles looms, but the ultimate plans are for 1,200 looms. The dye plant building is designed to take care of the ultimate installation. The processes in the dye plant will be warp dyeing, Franklin dyeing and warp bleaching. The produce of the weaving plant will be fancy dress goods.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

Burlington, N. C.—The Queen Anne Textile Company has been organized to erect a new mill here. W. H. Moreton, of Adams, Mass., is president and general manager; John M. Cook, Burlington, vice-president; R. N. Cook, Burlington, secretary and treasurer, and J. E. Eck, Gastonia, auditor. The company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 authorized.

The new concern has purchased the brick building formerly occupied by the United Finishing Mills and will remodel and enlarge it.

The mill will have weaving equipment only and will produce fancy dress goods and novelty weaves. It will have 100 dobby looms and is expected to begin

operations by the first of the year. Mr. Moreton is a well known and successful manufacturer of Massachusetts.

Greenville, S. C.—J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, have recently sent out plans and specifications requesting bids on the following construction work:

The Greenville plant of the Steel-Heddle Manufacturing Company. The plans call for a reinforced concrete building 120x60 feet, two stories and basement. This plant will manufacture reeds, loom harness, drop wires, leno doupes, etc.

The Anniston Manufacturing Co., Anniston, Ala.: Several building changes, adding approximately 8,000 square feet to mill. When extension is completed machinery will be rearranged and new machinery will be added in card room.

The Union Bleachery, Greenville, complete water and sewerage system for the village.

Sale of Leroy Springs Mills Reported.

There are apparently well founded reports that the Leroy Springs group of mills, consisting of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., Eureka Cotton Mills and Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., and the two mills of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, at Fort Mill, S. C., have been sold to Lockwood, Greene & Co., or parties whom they represent.

It is said that the Kershaw Cotton Mills were not included in the deal.

While confirmation of the above deal cannot be secured at this time, we have sufficient information upon which to base the belief that the sale will be made.

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We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydner Pump & Well Co., Inc.
Richmond, Va.

International Cotton Mill Earnings.

Under a Boston date line, the Financial American says: "Business with the International Cotton Mills continues satisfactory, July and August showing as large earnings as during June. The current quarter should show up better than in the preceding three months when net after depreciation amounted to \$80,000 or within \$8,750 of preferred dividend requirements for that period. In the March quarter net after depreciation amounted to but \$5,000.

"The Stark Mills has turned over to the International Cotton Mills 19,997 shares of its increased common stock for miscellaneous real

estate and for machinery and equipment, formerly utilized in the North in the manufacture of tire fabric, which will be shipped to the new plant now under construction in Georgia. Stock also conveyed to International 2,000 shares of its preferred, which was sold for cash for certain other machinery."

Monarch Mills Take Over Ottaray Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—The management of the Ottaray Mills, of Union, has been taken over by the Monarch Mills of the same city, it was announced here.

The acquiring of Ottaray Mills adds 24,704 spindles, 504 looms, 215

operatives and 103 houses to the already large holdings of the Monarch Mills. The plant is now under the management of Emslie Nicholson, treasurer, but the change does not affect the operatives nor the office force, the main office being at the Monarch Mills. Monarch Mills now has three plants, the Lockhart branch, and the two mills in Union.

Pelzer Employees Honor Capt. Smythe.

Pelzer, S. C.—Presentation by the Pelzer Manufacturing Company operatives of a white gold watch to their president for more than two score years, Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, who has sold his majority interest in the company and plans to retire, and presentation to Captain Smythe of a diamond stick pin by the merchants and professional men of the community, were outstanding features of a meeting here in the Pelzer school auditorium.

A large number, notwithstanding inclement weather, attended the meeting and paid honor to the retiring president. On behalf of the operatives, Rev. A. E. Driggers made the presentation of the handsome watch, and, on behalf of the merchants and professional men, Rev. E. L. Kutley presented the diamond scarf pin. The session was presided over by J. W. Kelly, superintendent of the mill.

Captain Smythe, in response to the speeches of presentation, spoke feelingly of his devotion to the Pelzer people and of his long connection with the large industry around which the thriving town has been built.

The session, in general, was declared to be a most successful one. It was enjoyable in a sense, music by the Pelzer orchestra enlivening it at the outset, but it was marked, too, by a shadow of deep sorrow that Capt. Smythe after a short time is no longer to be president of the mill.

Hesslein & Co., Inc.

57 Worth Street

New York City

SELLING AGENTS FOR

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

OFFICES:

Boston	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
Dallas	Baltimore	Kansas City	New Orleans
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Besides Covering Every Domestic Market we Have the Largest Export Outlet of any Commission House in the U. S. A.

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Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1865

The World's Largest Distributors and Converters of Cotton Piece Goods

—FOR EXPORT—

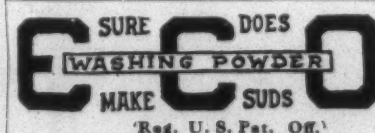
Neuss, Hesslein Corporation, in Manila, P. I.

Carrying a stock of American Cotton Piece Goods for distribution on the spot.

Casa Neuss, Hesslein y Cia. de Columbia, S. A.

Bogota with branches in Barranquilla Medellin

Havana	also BRANCH OFFICES in	Melbourne	Lima
Caracas	Santo Domingo	Guayaquil	Sidney
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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BEST for CLEANING
MILL FLOORS

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THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

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Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON, Representative, Atlanta, Ga.

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**ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING
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HERBERT BOOTH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.
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Spools of Every Description
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
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Established 1896

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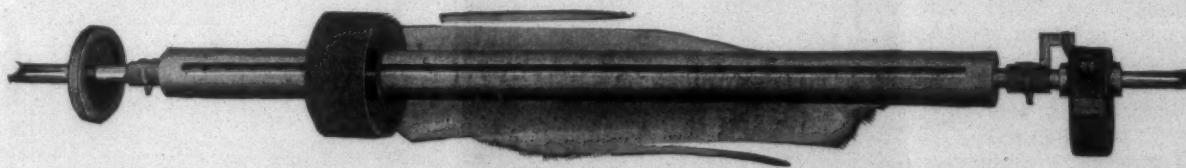
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Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL MASS

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

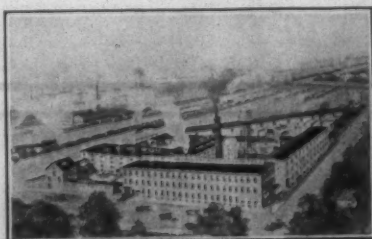


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

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Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for
Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

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Successors to BELL-SHAW CO.

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COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS

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and Oklahoma City and Hebart, Okla.**PHILIP LINDSLEY & CO.**

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Texas and Oklahoma Cotton.

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LEVERETT & MOORE

Texas Cotton

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All Grades

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Cotton Shippers

All Grades and Staples

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Branch Office: Cuero, Tex.

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Sell on Actual Samples

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W. E. STAPP & CO.

All gradest Texas Cotton

BEST CURRENT PRICE

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Handle Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and
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Buying Agencies all Principle Towns
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Inch sixteen to inch eight a
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Low Grades Specialties
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50 Market Street, Charleston, S. C.

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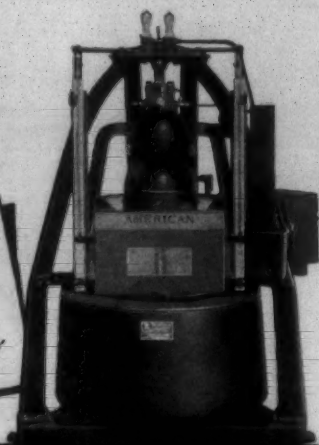
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Manufacturers and Distributors

of

Stauss Rectified Tallow, Oil and Gums for all warp sizing and
finishing purposes.

The "HUMATIC"
AMERICAN
Hydro-Extractor



Increases Production Yet Cuts Down Labor Costs

—in one mill, 4 HUMATICS took the place of 6 other extractors and reduced the number of operators by two. One man does all the work

now. Write today—we'll send you full details of the HUMATIC'S saving in labor, time and power.

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY MACHINERY COMPANY

Specialty Department N., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Automatic Safe!

Twin and Domestic Heddles

Heddles are not a minor article to be picked up here and there. They are a vital part of your loom. Without them you could not weave. Twin wire and domestic heddles answer all weaving requirements. They are scientifically built. They are light in weight. Have no sharp edges to cause chafing, and on high count and sley work are superior to any other heddle. Send for samples of WASCO heddles.



L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.

HEDDLE FRAMES

WIRE HEDDLES

Leicester, Mass.

Overseers to Attend School.

Greenville, S. C.—The Parker Textile Association, an organization to comprise within its membership overseers, working in cotton mills within the new Parker school district will be organized at a meeting to be held Thursday evening at headquarters of the district at Woodside Mill.

While plans thus far are only tentative, it is expected that night classes in textile industry will be started within a short time. The classes will be held at various school buildings within the district and there operatives who work in the mills during the day may hear lectures on designing, weaving, calculations and other features, by competent instructors.

There are several score men within the big Parker district eligible for membership in the association and the classes should embrace hundreds of students eventually.

The association will be formed and the classes conducted with the idea of giving "every man and woman in the Parker district, as well as the children, an opportunity to learn." In this case those working in the mills will be taught how to do better work, thus making themselves more valuable to themselves and to their employers.

World's Cotton Stocks Smaller.

Washington. — World stocks of raw cotton at the end of the cotton year July 31 were 3,136,000 bales less than on July 31, 1922, according to a preliminary world cotton survey for the cotton year made by the Department of Commerce through its Domestic and Foreign staff, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, and announced by the former. World consumption increased 903,000 bales in the year. As usual, the figures in the survey include some portion of unspinnable cotton as to which no figures exist.

The Department of Commerce in its announcement merely states figures, without making deductions, giving the estimated supply and distribution for the year ended July 31, 1923, compared with the preceding year.

Independent deductions from these figures show world stocks 3,136,000 bales less than on the same date last year; stocks of American cotton alone 2,123,000 bales less; world stocks at the beginning of the 1923 cotton year, 5,216,000 bales less; stocks of American cotton at the beginning, 4,228,000 bales less; world production, 2,799,000 bales greater; production of American cotton, 1,808,000 bales greater; world total supply, 2,034,000 bales less; total supply of American cotton, 2,029,000 bales less; world consumption 903,000 bales greater; consumption of American cotton, 157,000 bales greater in the cotton year ended July 31, 1923, than in the cotton year ended July 31, 1922. The figures on American cotton are of that commodity in all countries. Bales are figured as 478 pounds, net, each.

The figures on American cotton alone give stocks at the beginning of the 1921-1922 cotton year as 9,-

Until the practical results of their use is determined, the cost of Alkalies cannot be known.

The fine condition of the fibres and the soft feel and bright color of textiles treated with

**Wyandotte Textile Soda
Wyandotte Concentrated
Ash**

**Wyandotte Kier Boiling
pecial**

is practical proof of their efficiency and economy.

Ask Your Dealer.

THIS TRADE MARK



IN EVERY PACKAGE

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan



Some Recommendations

SPRAY COTTON MILLS
Spray, N. C.

Karl Bishopric, Sec. & Treas. The ADVANTAGE of your SCRUBBING POWDER, MI CLEANSER is, that it does not leave the FLOORS in a SLIPPERY CONDITION, which is liable to be the case with most of all other CLEANING PREPARATIONS. We are REGULAR USERS of MI CLEANSER.

CHARLIE NICHOLS
Pres., Treas. & Genl. Mgr.

NICHOLS MFG. COMPANY
Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

351,000 bales, and for the 1922-1923 year as 5,123,000 bales; production is given as 7,954,000 bales in 1921-1922, and 9,762,000 bales in 1922-1923; total supply, including city crop.

Mexican cotton entering the United States which loses its identity and passes as American and cotton to balance distribution in the United States, is given as 17,460,000 bales in 1921-1922, and 15,431,000 bales in 1922-1923; consumption is given as 12,293,000 bales in 1921-1922, and 12,450,000 bales in 1922-1923; stocks at the end of the season are given as 5,130,000 bales for 1921-1922 and 3,100,000 bales for 1922-1923.

Similar figures on all kinds of cotton, including American, throughout the world give stocks at the beginning of the season as 14,752,000 bales in 1921-1922, and 9,536,000 bales in 1922-1923; production, considering for India and China only the cotton produced for mill consumption and export and excluding fireside cotton, is given as 14,741,000 bales for 1921-1922, and 17,540,000 bales for 1922-1923; total supply, figured on the same basis as total supply for American only, is given as 29,602,000 bales for 1921-1922, and 27,568,000 bales for 1922-1923; consumption is given as 20,047,000 bales for 1921-1922, and 20,950,000 bales for 1922-1923; stocks at the end of the season are given as 9,536,000 bales on July 31, 1922, and as 6,400,000 bales on July 31, 1923.

Rise in Southern Mill Stocks During Past Week.

Marked improvement in demand sent Carolina textile stocks last week above or near to the level obtaining when the recent sharp recessions began. An average net gain of 80 cents per share was shown, advancing to 136.88, as compared with 136.08 for the previous week and 136.00 two weeks ago.

Sharp advances by Union Buffalo

issues featured the past week's brisker trading, common going to 88 and second preferred to 60, comparing with 15 at the 1921 low point. Other South Carolina stocks failed to make material changes.

Belmont stocks, particularly Perfection and Linford, were in new demand and worked their way to par in moderate trading, with offerings becoming lighter.

Textile manufacturers report the fall outlook is good, with domestic and foreign demand showing decided improvement, and investment buying of textile stocks appears well under way.

Hankow Yarn and Piece Goods Market Dull.

No improvement has been noticeable in the Hankow piece goods market since June 18. The market is dull, with no inquiries for yarn or piece goods. Clearances of piece goods are poor, but a brisk business is being done on yarn contracts previously made. Japanese goods are still being imported in fulfillment of old contracts, but no new orders are being placed with Japan.—Consul General P. S. Heintzleman, Hankow, China, July 7.

Rumor Henry Ford Has Option on Manomet Mills.

New Bedford.—Following the closing for an indefinite period of Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Manomet Mills, and the discharging of superintendents and overseers, there are persistent rumors to the effect that the mills will be sold.

Various rumors are afloat. One is that Henry Ford has been negotiating for the new No. 4 mill, with its up-to-date machinery, splendidly equipped for the manufacture of tire yarns and fabrics, and that he had been given the option of acquiring all four mills.



Williams, Smithwick & Co.
Memphis, Tenn.

Ridgely D. Park
Charlotte, N. C.

WILLIAMS, SMITHWICK & PARK CO. COTTON

MISSISSIPPI STAPLES ARKANSAS BENDERS

143 Brevard Court, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Long Distance Phone 9940

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Branch Offices in the Carolinas and Georgia



CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK) CARD BANDS

BEST BY TEST

Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands

When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL
Box 44 Charlotte, N. C.

COTTON YARNS

All Numbers, Regular, Reverse and Fancy Twists.

Mills wishing to sell direct to discriminating customers please write, stating counts and quality, carded or combed, skeins, ball or chain warps, tubes or cones.

Sales to customers by wire on mill's acceptance and approval.

Edward J. McCaughey

YARN BROKER

DIRECT MILL AGENT

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

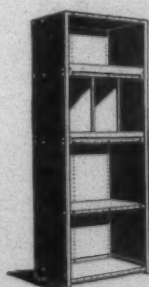
Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



STEEL SHELVING



FACTORY EQUIPMENT From Warehouse Stock

David Lupton's Sons Co. Philadelphia

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

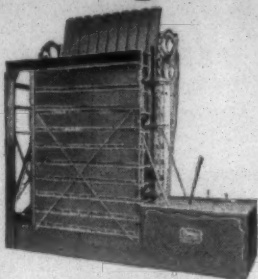
ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

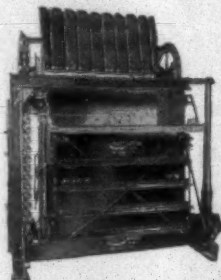
ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

Largest Line in U. S. Baling Presses



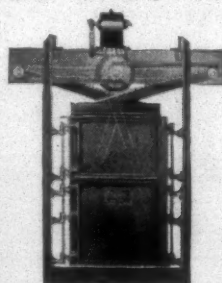
Electric Power
Waste Press

There's an Economy for every baling purpose. Backed by over quarter Century's experience.



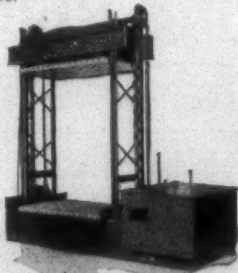
Hand Power
Waste Baler

Guaranteed to make more bales at less cost per ton, equal conditions. Let us prove it.



Electric Power
Yarn Press

Tell us your needs and let us co-operate. We may save you considerable.



Electric Power
Cloth Press

Write Economy Baler Co., Dept., S. T. Ann Arbor, Mich. Ask for new catalog.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF

J. KIRK ROWELL
TEXTILE MILL SPECIALTIES
KRON DIAL SCALES

BACKED BY A SERVICE ORGANIZATION
ECONOMY BALING PRESSES
SAVE LABOR-HEAVY BALES-FAST WORK
ATLANTA, GA.

Socialists Are Stirring Up Most of Labor Strife.

(Continued from Page 16)

munists sought a new method for "boring from within." The existing organizations had "failed to bring about an uprising in conjunction with the steel strike of 1919 and the outlaw switchmen's strike of 1920" and "Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor had driven back the wave of communism in the union."

William Z. Foster is alleged to have been designated to organize the league by its Moscow sponsors, and to have written the "one big union" plan shortly promulgated by the organization at Chicago. Then the American communists were ready for the 1922 strikes.

There follows in the miners' chronicle a long citation of names of alleged communist leaders and cities where they made headquarters as well as coal region towns where they were most active. Data gathered by officials in raids on the headquarters of Fred Merrick, at Pittsburgh are described in detail. C. E. Ruthenberg was in charge of the Cleveland office.

Agents in Coal Fields.

"Agents from New York and Chicago, as well as Cleveland, poured into the coal fields," continues the miners' article. "The New York headquarters was in the office of Carlo Tresca, anarcho-communist and political refugee from Italy who was sentenced to the penitentiary at Atlanta for violation of war-time laws. Tresca was 'field supervisor' who executed the 'boring from within' plans in the eastern district as they came to him from the communist 'inner circle.' The Chicago headquarters was largely under the direction of Jack Carney, editor of the communist organ, voice of labor."

Activities are reported to have been concentrated in Uniontown, New Salem, Brownsville, Charlaroi and Avelia, in the center of the Pennsylvania coke regions, with a field stronghold at Bellaire Ohio. The American Civil Liberties Union, which during the coal strike championed the causes of numerous public speakers who fell into the hands of the authorities, was "concerned primarily with keeping the communist agents out of the jails and prisons of southwestern Pennsylvania after they were sent out by the revolutionary organizations."

L. J. Blake Retires After 53 Years at Pelzer.

L. J. Blake, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, Pelzer, S. C., will retire with the transfer of ownership of the mills to Lockwood, Greene & Co. At a meeting held Friday in honor of Captain E. A. Smyth, president, a beautiful silver pitcher was presented to Mr. Blake by the people of Pelzer. The Rev. E. A. Driggers made the presentation. Mr. Blake has been at the mill 53 years and accepted first the position of time-keeper. He rose during the years that followed until today he is second only to the president.

PULLEYS
HANGERS

The WOOD Line

SONS CO.

CLUTCHES



FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS

Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

THE WOOD LINE

of Power Transmisionary Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

COUPLINGS

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets



[Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.]

- Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.
- Heavy brass valves.
- Strong hardwood seat.
- Heavy rivited tank.
- Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

COTTON RESUME FOR LAST SEASON.
(Continued from Page 9)

European Port Stocks	423	1,149
Total Carry-Over July 31	2,573	4,879
Lint cotton carried over	2,396	4,547
Linters carried over	177	332
	2,573	4,879

***Revised**

Last year's carry-over has been revised by deduction of 25,000 from European mill stocks of American cotton, as corrected by cablegram from Mr. Ellison.

Average Mill Takings in Bales.

	This Year	Last Year
	Bales	Bales
Average weekly mill takings—Northern Mills	46,211	46,186
Average weekly mill takings—Southern Mills	86,203	75,816
Average weekly mill takings—United States	132,414	122,002
Average monthly mill takings—Northern Mills	202,248	200,140
Average monthly mill takings—Southern Mills	373,961	328,535
Average monthly mill takings—United States	574,209	528,675

Gross Weight of Bales—1922-1923.

	No. Bales	Average Weights Pounds Gross*	Total Weights Pounds Gross*
Louisiana	1,369,661	513.97	703,964,664
Texas, etc.	3,333,322	531.96	1,773,193,971
Alabama	96,426	523.91	50,518,546
Florida			
Georgia	489,002	498.89	243,958,208
South Carolina	138,964	493.93	68,638,489
North Carolina	107,117	494.00	52,915,798
Virginia	287,659	490.00	140,952,910
Tennessee, etc., and consumed in the South not above included	5,460,655	501.13	2,736,498,040
Total Crop	11,282,806	511.45	5,770,640,626
Last year	11,653,133	508.35	5,923,918,703
Year before last	11,377,316	514.25	5,850,740,122

Rosemary Exhibit at Carolinas Exposition.

Charlotte, N. C.—F. F. Patterson, assistant manager of the Rosemary Mills, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and representing the Roanoke Mills, of the same place, has arrived in Charlotte to begin the preliminary work of installing the largest exhibit of textile work ever made in North Carolina, which is to be seen in the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition here the two weeks of September 24-October 6. The two mills will install four looms, two jacquards, in the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition building, two from the Rosemary and two from the Roanoke mills, on which table damasks, napkins and cloths will be manufactured. The Rosemary and Roanoke mills are the largest and finest manufacturers of damask cloths in the world. Besides the exhibits of the manufactured and process of manufacturing goods in the mill's show, there will be side exhibits that will attract much attention. There will be a completely furnished dining room, with table spread over with a fine damask cloth, and with napkins to match, and silver service and dishes; and a sitting room with a display of patterns of table cloths and napkins.

Little-Long Company will have on display during the two weeks of the Exposition, in their show windows, the patterns of cloths and napkins manufactured by the Rosemary and Roanoke mills. These goods will be on sale at the Little-Long store, a representative of the Textile Distributing Company, of Petersburg, Va., being here for that purpose.

Out of town orders for these goods will be handled through parcel post.

All looms of the Rosemary and Roanoke mills exhibit here will be motor driven, and there will be 2,400 watts and lights installed at the exhibit to give plenty of the right kind of light for viewing the cloth patterns. Besides Mr. Patterson, the assistant manager of the Rosemary mill, there will be four others here to assist in the exhibit. Mr. Patterson's father, S. F. Patterson, is general manager and president of the mills, both of which are separate organizations but under the same management.

The cost of the exhibit to be placed here at the Exposition will be more than \$5,000, F. F. Patterson estimated today.

The color scheme of royal blue and white, with the use of chrysanthemums, will be carried into effect in the exhibits. The latest improvements in motor driven loom machinery in the way of stop motions that control the pattern cards, on which the designs are woven into the cloths and for filling in the warp, will be used.

Mr. Patterson has engaged a number of carpenters and electricians to install the Rosemary and Roanoke exhibit in the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition building, and it will take fully two weeks to place the exhibit on the floor. The floor space covered will be 800 square feet.

Seventy-two per cent of the total cotton damask manufactured in the world is made in the Rosemary and Roanoke mills. The total valuation of the mill plants and property is from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

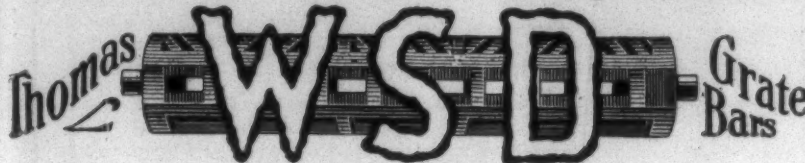
the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which—ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

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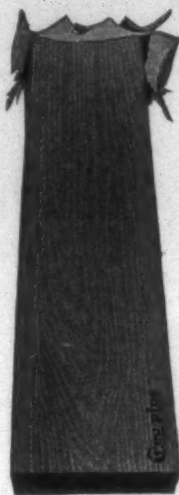
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Barrett vs. Clark

The following are the preliminary papers filed by Jas. F. Barrett, editor of the Charlotte Labor Herald, against David Clark.

Motion.

North Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
In the Superior Court,
Before the Clerk.
J. F. Barrett, Plaintiff,

vs.

David Clark, Defendant.

Pursuant to the notice heretofore served on the defendant and upon the affidavit filed by the plaintiff, the plaintiff moves the Court for an order directing that the defendant, David Clark, appear before the Clerk of the Court for examination, as asked for in said affidavit and as provided for by Statute; said examination to be taken at such time as the Court shall fix.

J. Frank Flowers,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Affidavit.

North Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.
In the Superior Court.
Before the Clerk.
J. F. Barrett, Plaintiff,

vs.

David Clark, Defendant.

James F. Barrett, being duly sworn, says:

I. That he is the plaintiff in the above entitled action and has commenced the same against the defendant to recover of the defendant on account of false and libelous statements which this plaintiff is informed and believes the defendant caused to be published in the Charlotte Observer in its issue of Sunday, August 19th, 1923.

II. That the said article referred to in the preceding paragraph the following language appears: "In view of the wild and wilfully erroneous statements relative to child labor in North Carolina made by James F. Barrett and others at the meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Labor at Greensboro."

III. That this affiant made no wilful, erroneous statements relative to child labor and is without any knowledge or information as to what statements have been attributed to him and referred to in the publication, aforesaid.

IV. That in addition to the statements heretofore referred to, there are other statements made by this defendant, a copy of which said publication is hereto attached and made a part of this affidavit and ask to be read as a part hereof.

V. That the aforesaid publication appeared in the Charlotte Observer under the caption, "Gross Misrepresentation of Their State!" and the said publication appearing to have been prepared by the Southern Textile Bulletin, of Charlotte, N. C., which this affiant is informed and believes is owned, controlled and published by the defendant.

VI. That this affiant is not in possession of information and knowledge as to the facts of the publication, the person or persons responsible for the same, and the language

and statements attributed to this affiant upon which the alleged statements and libels are claimed to be based, all of which said information, facts and knowledge are necessary to enable this affiant to prepare his complaint in this action and all of which facts are material to the plaintiff's cause of action against the defendant.

VII. That in order to enable this affiant properly and intelligently to prepare his complaint in his action against the defendant, it is necessary that he should be permitted to examine the defendant before the Clerk of the Court as provided by the statute and to ascertain from him upon what alleged statements of this affiant the said publication herein referred to, is alleged to be based. This affiant avers the truth to be that he has made no false statements with reference to child labor, nor has he grossly misrepresented his State, and that he is not aware of any statements which he has made at Greensboro or anywhere else upon which any such charge could be brought against him.

VIII. That this affiant is informed and believes that the defendant, David Clark, is the owner and publisher of the Southern Textile Bulletin, but he has no knowledge as to those facts which are material to his cause of action and about which he desires to examine the said defendant as herein mentioned.

Wherefore, this affiant prays the Court for an order directing the defendant, David Clark, to appear before the Clerk of this Court at such time as should be determined therein and there to be examined by the plaintiff as provided by law.

(Signed) J. Frank Flowers,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

James F. Barrett, being duly sworn, says that he has read the foregoing affidavit and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

(Signed) J. F. Barrett.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the 5th day of Sept., 1923.

(Signed) J. A. Russell,
Deputy Clerk Superior Court.

Increased Wool Production in New Brunswick.

Under the co-operative grading and marketing plan entered into by the provincial department of agriculture and the New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association, 30,000 pounds of wool were graded during July, resulting as follows: 6,500 pounds of medium combing, 18,000 pounds of low medium combing, and 5,500 pounds of low combing. This represents the production of the Province of New Brunswick for the present season—an increase of 8,000 pounds over that of 1922. An average price of 22 cents per pound was paid last season.

Methods of Buying English Grey Goods.

(Continued from Page 10)

"A buyer can easily be misled, when he starts to figure in foreign exchange. This may sound too simple a proposition to confuse the competent converter, but numerous experiences justify this statement. I believe that the converter who buys on the definite basis of dollars and cents, landed here in New York, has a considerable advantage over the man who makes his purchase on a price in pound sterling and must bring the goods in himself. There are times when the method of quoting in sterling gives the wrong impression. The quotation is in sterling. The buyer asks, 'What will that cost landed?'—and some approximate figure is given one that will figure interestingly under the landed quotations in American money. There is often a difference of as much as three-quarters of a cent a yard, in such an estimate of what goods will cost landed, when quoted in sterling, and the final actual cost. There may be some question as to the tariff—the buyer might find he had the wrong idea. I know that, when the reverse twist stripe warp sateen first came over, one house figured it would pay duty on a plain cloth, and sold accordingly. The goods were passed satisfactorily by the Customs House. Later, however, there was an appeal to the Board of Appraisers, to put the goods in the class of colored yarn cloths. The Government officials figured that the green stripe, which is only distinguished in the reverse twist yarns and which comes out in processing, would put the goods in the colored yarn class. There was protest—and an in-between classification was given, which, however, figured 12½ per cent over the importer's original estimate. The importer was a reliable party, and took the burden of his error, on all goods that had been so sold.

"The question of exchange has a few intricacies that one is liable to overlook. For instance, you buy English goods today. You cover on your exchange at \$4.62, which is the basis on which you figured. That much is settled and out of the way. Your contract may run for several months, in which time, many things may happen to exchange. You pay your duty based on current exchange at the time of landing. If exchange goes down, that is in your favor. But it may go up. You figured your goods on the basis of

\$4.62 for sterling. Later, sterling goes to \$4.62½. Not every converter knows the customs law that, when exchange is within 5 per cent of par, duty is paid on the basis of par. This advance of one-half cent in sterling would just put it within 5 per cent of par, and duty would be paid on the basis of \$4.86 and a fraction for sterling. This can make a fair difference in the price of the cloth. When quoting in sterling, all of this should be explained to the customer, so that he may understand the various phases.

"Delivering according to sample is an important thing. A reliable house guarantees this. My opinion is that it is cheap insurance to buy from a recognized responsible importing house, get all of the guarantees that go with buying from American mills, and pay a slight premium, rather than to hope that a quotation in sterling that looks low, will figure out the same way.

"We all know that the English weaver buys all of his yarns. One great trouble has been that certain mills would not buy yarns regularly from the same sources. This, of course, makes a considerable difference when the goods are dyed up. One mill may spin a true 80s yarn; another calls its yarn 80s, but spins a 78s. It is too much to detect in the gray—but the contrast, when dyed in the cloth, is evident. I know that one responsible importing house has a definite arrangement with a group of several mills whereby, once a quality is established, it is maintained. Take a 140x90 sateen. Say they call it Quality No. 1. That quality is made in a certain mill, of yarns supplied by a certain spinner—and, so far as is humanly possible, the quality never varies. If a good sized order is taken, and it is found necessary to weave part of the lot in another of the group of mills, then the goods made in the other plant are distinguished by another number—say Quality No. 2. The construction is the same—and there may be no difference in actual quality—but the converter knows that they were made in two different mills, and he guides his finishing instructions accordingly. This is an important thing.—Daily News Record.

Portuguese East Africa annually imports about 100 metric tons of rope, most of which is manila and comes from Scotland, although Australia is increasing in importance as a source of manila rope. America

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Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets became strong and active during the past week, the upward move in cotton having a very strengthening effect on practically all lines of goods and yarns. Many buyers who for a long time have delayed purchases were apparently convinced that goods prices would not be lower and they began to place orders steadily. A very strong demand developed for print cloths, sheetings, drills, some of the heavy unfinished goods, fine combed goods and other lines.

Prices rose steadily as sales became larger. Bleached goods were advanced a quarter cent. Denims for October delivery were priced at 23 cents for 2.20s, although a somewhat lower figure was expected. New prices have not yet been named on spring gingham. More business on fancy goods for spring was reported.

Mills were rather slow sellers on goods for late delivery. The uncertainty concerning cotton prices makes them reluctant to sell far ahead at present prices. Some sellers who did a rather large business last week stated that prices were still low and were yet unsatisfactory from the mills' standpoint. They say that many goods are now being offered on a basis of 21 cents being offered on a basis of 21 cents already reached 26 cents. Revising prices upward is a slow movement with buyers trying hard to hold prices down and many of them were shopping around in search of bargains.

Total sales of popular grades of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases have reached very substantial figures during the past week and there was a much better business in branded lines of bleached cottons.

The strength in combed goods is broadening out gradually—and is very evident in a number of classes of merchandise. Particularly in voiles and pongees—and somewhat

in the 68x56, 11.00 yard organdie. In the pongees there has been fair business steadily, and the range Friday was considered from 15½ to 15¾ cents for 34-inch, 72x100, 7.00 yard. There had been business at 15 cents; and 13 cents paid for 34-inch, 64x72, 6.40 yard.

For 40-inch, 88x80, 8.50 yard, 15¾ was considered best; 18½ paid for spots of 40-inch, 96x100, 7.00 yard combed lawn; 14¼ to 14½ the range for 40-inch, 80 squares, 9.00 yard; 11½ to 12 cents the range for 30-inch, 88x80, 11.35 yard.

Drills were very active. Sateens continued in good demand. Twills are advancing on moderate sales. Pajama checks advanced.

Drills sold at ¼c up to 14¼c for 3-yard 37-inch goods, 12½c for 3.50s and 11½c for 3.95s. Narrow drills sold at 14¼c for 3-yard and 13½c for 3.25s, advance in all cases.

Shade cloths were active and sales of 8.20s were made at 6¼c. Sales of 39-inch 56x44s were made at 8¼c. At the close the best that could be done on 60x48s was 8½c, and that was not possible in many places. For 38½-inch 64x60s 9¾c was paid for spots, with mills asking 10c for contracts. Sales of 4-yard 80s were made at 13¼c.

Sheetings were very active in the bag constructions. For 36-inch 5-yards 9¼c was paid, 5.50s at 8½c and 4-yards at 11¼c. Many narrow odd sheetings were sold. For 4.50s 10¼c was paid.

Pajama checks sold up ¼c at 11¼c for 72x80s.

Sateens advanced to 13½c for 4.70s, 12½c for 5.25s and 16½c for 4-yards. Twills were advanced ½c a yard on sales of many of the more staple constructions.

Fine combed goods were quoted at 18¼c for 34-inch oxfords, and sales were made of 34-inch 72x100 pongees at 15c, spots; 40-inch 96x100 lanes at 18½c, spots, and 39-inch 64x88 twills at 17¼c.

Wide heavy sateens for rubberizing are bringing 44c to 45c a pound, wide drills 44c to 49c and wide moleskins 44c to 46c.

Cotton goods prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7¾ cents; 64x60s, 7¾ cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 10 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 15½ cents; denims, 23 cents; tickings, 25 cents; prints, 9¼ cents; staple gingham, 19 cents nominal; dress gingham, 21½ cents and 24 cents, nominal.

Expansion of Dutch Artificial-Silk Industry.

A Dutch organization is said to be forming a separate company for operation in France, with a capital of 7,000,000 francs. A factory is now being built at Valenciennes to manufacture artificial silk. It is expected that production will be started at the end of this year.—Commercial Attache Paul S. Guinn, The Hague, July 23.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia. — With a renewed demand for yarns last week and spinners closely following the rise in the cotton market, the yarn market was much more active at higher prices. Mills withdrew their former quotations by the middle of the week and would no longer consider offers on the old basis. Prices were advanced from a half cent to three cents. The sharpest rise was noted on ply carded yarns in warps and skeins, with single carded yarns moving up in keeping with the ply numbers.

There was a heavy demand for mercerized yarns by the middle of the week, with prices up from 2 to 5 cents. Hosiery manufacturers were active buyers and hosiery mills in this district were large buyers. The demand indicated that consumers of mercerized yarns in all sections are badly in need of yarns and were intent on getting them before prices got any higher. It was estimated that at least 1,500,000 pounds of mercerized yarns have been sold in this market within the past two weeks. Prices on these sales have ranged all the way from the low figures of two weeks back to the highest figures named at the close of the past week.

Weaving yarns have been in better demand but not nearly so active as knitting yarns. The towel trades, upholstering trade, and insulators have not been active buyers for the past week. Some of them were in the market several weeks ago and have ample stocks of yarn at this time to take care of the business they are now booking.

In the combed yarn division, buying has been somewhat better and prices have shown a moderate upward movement. Mills are refusing business at prices they would consider a month ago. Most combed yarn mills are still slow sellers, moving cautiously and not selling forward orders until prices are more satisfactory.

At the close of the week, Southern spinners were very firm in their price ideas and were moving prices upward in keeping with the higher cotton market.

Cotton yarns were quoted in this market as follows at the end of the week:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
10s	42 a
10s to 14s	43 a44
2-ply 16s	44 a45
2-ply 20s	46 a
2-ply 24s	48 a49
2-ply 26s	49 a50
2-ply 30s	51 a52
2-ply 40s	62 a64
2-ply 50s	75 a
Two-Ply Skeins.	
5s to 8s	40 a
10s to 12s	41 a42
14s	43 a
10s	44 a

20s	46 a
24s	48 a49
26s	49 a50
30s	51 a52
36s	58 a60
40s	62 a63
40s ex.	67 a68
50s	75 a
60s	82 a84

Carpet—	
1, 3 and 4-ply	37 a
5-ply	37 a

Tinged Insulating Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	34 a35
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	35 a36
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	36 a37
12s, 2-ply	38 a
20s, 2-ply	44 a45
26s, 2-ply	48 a49
30s, 2-ply	49 a50

Duck Yarns.	
2, 4 and 5-ply—	40 a
8s	41 a
10s	42 a
12s	42 a
3, 4 and 5-ply—	44 a
16s	46 a
20s	46 a

Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s	40 a41
12s	42 a
14s	43 a44
16s	44 a45
20s	45 a46
24s	47 a
26s	48 a
30s	50 a52
40s	62 a64

Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	40 a
10s	41 a
12s	42 a
14s	43 a
16s	44 a
20	45 a
24s	47 a
26s	48 a
30s	50 a52

Frame Cones.	
8s	41 a
10s	41 a
12s	42 a
14s	42 a
16s	43 a
18s	44 a
20s	45 a
22s	46 a
24s	47 a
26s	48 a49
30s	50 a
30s bdl crd.	51 53
30s tying in	48 a49
40s	63 a

Combed Peeler Skeins, Ect.	
2-ply 20s	57 a
2-ply 30s	62 a64
2-ply 36s	67 a70
2-ply 40s	70 a73
2-ply 50s	75 a78
2-ply 60s	82 a85
2-ply 70s	1 00a
2-ply 80s	1 10a1 15

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	48 a49
12s	50 a
14s	51 a
16s	52 a
18s	53 a
20s	54 a
22s	55 a
24s	56 a
26s	57 a
28s	59 a
30s	62 a
32s	67 a
34s	68 a
36s	70 a
40s	72 a
50s	77 a
60s	82 a85
70s	97 a1 00
80s	1 10a1 15

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	52 a
22s, 2-ply	53 a
24s, 2-ply	54 a
30s, 2-ply	59 a
36s, 2-ply	64 a
40s, 2-ply	68 a
45s, 2-ply	76 a
50s, 2-ply	84 a

Declared exports of sisal from Sumatra to the United States in May were 693 tons. This is less than the amount shipped in April, but is above the monthly average

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Wanted: One good textile machinery or equipment specialty by an organization of experience, continually calling upon the Southern cotton mills. J. Kirk Rowell, 514 Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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120 gangs Nu-taper No. 50 Universal cone winders.
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2 No. 20 Foster cone winders, 100 spindles.
10 No. 30 Foster cone winders, 80 spindles.
3 No. 12 Foster cone winders, 100 spindles.
1 48-spindle Foster skein tube winder.
1 40-spindle Foster skein winder.
Address C. L. Upchurch & Sons, 401 Holman Bldg., Athens, Ga.

Wanted: Two shop workers to re-neck and fit drawing rolls. Good wages and fine town in which to locate. Write, stating experience, to Cox Foundry and Machine Co., Griffin, Ga.

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One Fales & Jenks twister, 180 spindle, 3" gauge, 2" ring, in good condition. Alice Mfg Co., Easley, S. C.

Wanted: Good card grinder to assist in changing Mason cards from coarse to fine work. About 60 days required. Address "R" care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale: One Model 12 Foster Cone Winder, one hundred spindles, perfect condition. Now in operation at our plant. Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with variety of weaves and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3805.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving. Thoroughly trained in all departments of mill, I. C. S. graduate. Understand jacquard weaving. Age 30, married, no bad habits. Good references. Address No. 3806.

WANT position as overseer spinning or as assistant superintendent by man who can get results, either yarn or weave mill. Best of references. Address No. 3807.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 37, 12 years as overseer. First class references. Address No. 3808.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large card or spinning room. High class man, experienced and practical, references to show good past record. Address No. 3809.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Have been overseer and superintendent in some of best yarn mills in North Carolina. Have fine record as to quality and quantity at low cost. Address No. 3810.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Capable of handling large room in first class man. Long experience, fine references. Address No. 3811.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced mill man, now running card room at night but want day job. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3812.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man of long experience and ability to get good results. Now employed as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3813.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 24 years experience in cotton mill shops both steam and electric drive. References. Address No. 3813-A.

WANT position as overseer weaving on Draper looms, plain white goods preferred. Now employed, but desire better job. Good references from good mill men as to character and ability. Address No. 3815.

WANT position as overseer carding. Good man, now employed, but wish better position. First class references showing good past record. Address No. 3816.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving, and winding. Can get quantity and quality production at lowest cost. Age 39, good character and references. Address No. 3817.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical manufacturer of ability and experience. Good manager of mill. Fine references. Address No. 3818.

WANT position as overseer weaving. First class weaver in every respect, sober, reliable and hard worker. Experienced on wide variety of goods. Good references. Address No. 3819.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of yarn or cloth mill in the Carolinas. Now general superintendent of large mill, have held job satisfactorily for three years but have good reasons for wanting to change. Good references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer carding or assistant superintendent on yarn or plain cloth mill. High class, reliable man, good manager of help. A-1 references. Address No. 3822.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Strictly high class man of good character; long experience in weaving, best of references. Address No. 3823.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder or spinner. Now employed as spinner in mill on fine yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger place. Good references. Address No. 3824.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience in good mills. Fine references. Address No. 3825.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but want larger job. Many years experience as mechanic, steam and electric drive. Excellent references. Address No. 3826.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Experienced mill man and can give excellent references. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as such in some of the best mills in South and give satisfactory references to any mill needing first class man. Address No. 3827.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in mill machine shop, fully competent to handle large job. Fine references. Address No. 3829.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or superintendent. Practical man who has had many years experience as superintendent and overseer and can get satisfactory results. Best of references. Address No. 3821.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder or spinner. Thoroughly familiar with these departments and am well qualified to handle either a room or a mill. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3832.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in North Carolina, making yarns or print cloths. Now employed as superintendent of 27,000 spindle mill making 30s hosiery yarn and 64x60s print cloth. Am giving satisfaction but have good reason for making change. Best of references. Address No. 3833.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Long experience as both and can get good production at low cost. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. Address No. 3834.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Good worker of long experience in number of good mills. First class references to show past record. Address No. 3835.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Now employed, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable man who can give satisfaction in every way. Good references. Address No. 3836.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience as superintendent and am high class man in every respect. Can handle mill on any class of goods made in South. Want to correspond with mill needing high class executive. Excellent references from reliable mill men. Address No. 3837.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Practical weaver who can get big production at the right cost. Fine references. Address No. 3838.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle any fabric made in South. Have had over 27 years experience from loom fixer to overseer weaving and was promoted steadily by one of largest mills in the South. Married, have family, religious worker, good manager of help. Can give excellent list of references. Address No. 3839.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer South Carolina or Georgia. Now employed as assistant superintendent and weaver and am giving entire satisfaction. Have good reasons for wishing to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3840.

WANT position as overseer weaving, prefer job of fancies. Have been weaver for past 10 years with one of the finest mills in the South. Excellent references to show a fine record. Address No. 3841.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn mill preferred. High class man who is well trained and has had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 3842.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want better job. Go ~~weaver~~ as well as superintendent

and get operate weave mill on very satisfactory basis. Address No. 3843.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as superintendent. Long experience as both overseer and superintendent and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3844.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address No. 3852.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3853.

WANT position as dyer, 12 years experience on long and short chain work, raw stock, beam and Franklin machines. Can handle any size jobs on cotton. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3854.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced an drelable man who can handle your room on efficient and satisfactory basis. Good references. Address No. 3855.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or weaver in large mill, white or colored goods; 20 years as overseer weaving, slashing and beaming in number of South's best mills. Have held present place for nine years and am giving entire satisfaction. Address No. 3856.

WANT position as superintendent of plain or fancy goods mill, would consider offer of medium size mill at reasonable salary. Thoroughly conversant with all departments. Address No. 3857.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, gingham preferred; age 40, have family; 22 years experience, 8 years as carder and spinner and assistant superintendent; have held last position as superintendent for 7-12 years. N. mill preferred. Good references. Address No. 3858.

WANT position as overseer weaving or superintendent. Long experience in good mills and can get good results. Best of references. Address No. 3859.

WANT position as overseer carding; age 33, married, 14 years in carding; 5 years as overseer. Now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3860.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, or would take overseer weaving in large mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed in good plant and can give good references. Fine record in good mills. Address No. 3861.

WANT position as overseer spinning, 17 years in spinning room, now employed as second hand in 35,000 spindle room; age 28, married, sober, reliable and church member. Good references. Address No. 3862.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling or twisting. Age 29, married, 10 years on spinning. Can furnish good reference. Address No. 3863.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 55, married, practical carder and spinner and can furnish fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3864.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning, can give good references as to character and ability, strictly sober now employed but have good reasons for wishing to change. Address No. 3865.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, experienced on drills and sheetings; also colored goods. Can give A1 references. Address No. 3867.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Experienced and reliable man, who can produce good results. Good references. Address No. 3868.

WANT position as superintendent, now employed as such, but wish to change; 4 years in present place, 8 years as carder and spinner or both warp and hosiery yarns, 5 years as spinner, been in mill over 25 years, thoroughly understand all processes from picker room to winding and twisting. Good knowledge of steam and electricity. Address No. 3869.

WANT position as overseer spinner, at \$30 weekly or more, now employed in good mill, practical and experienced man. Best of references. Address No. 3870.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver; long practical experience, and can produce quality and quantity production. Address No. 3871.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 12 years on heavy duck, 14 years as overseer on sheetings, drill, osburgs, grain bag, tubing and rope machines; am 48. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3872.

WANT position as overseer weaving, experienced on large variety of goods and can handle room on efficient basis. Address No. 3873.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or weaver in large plant; now employed as overseer slashing, warping and drawing-in on 360 Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3874.

WANT position as superintendent, yarn or weave mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent past record. Good references. Address No. 3875.

WANT position as agent superintendent or manager of Southern mill on white work. Would be interested in buying stock. Can furnish best of references and can show results. Address No. 3876.

WANT position as overseer weaving, now running 800 looms and giving satisfaction; familiar with colored checks, chambrays, many other lines; age 39, married, good references. Address No. 3877.

WANT position as overseer weaving; age 29, married, I. C. A. graduate, experienced on plain and fine work including all kinds of cotton towels and specialties. Good references. Address No. 3879.

WANT position as superintendent; 23 years experience in mill, have held present place as superintendent for 8 years, have good reasons for wanting to change. Best of references. Address No. 3880.

WANT position as supt. of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Now employed as carder. Can furnish good references to show my record. Address No. 3881.

WANT position as carder in large mill, or supt. of small yarn mill; 20 years as carder and spinner; mostly in carding and assistant supt. Now employed as carder and assistant supt. Good references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Practical man of long experience; have excellent references. Address No. 3882.

WANT position as supt. or weaver, long experience in good mills, excellent references to show character and ability. Address No. 3883.

WANT position as supt. of spinning mill, practical experienced man of good ability and can get results. Address No. 3884.

WANT position as supt. and manager of small or medium mill, or overseer of large, good paying weave room. Excellent references. Address No. 3885.

WANT position as master mechanic; 20 years experience, now employed, good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3886.

WANT position as carder and spinner or both, or supt.; 25 years in mill, 18 as supt.; married, have family. Address No. 3887.

WANT position as spinner, white work preferred; experienced and reliable man. Can come on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3888.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed as such and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Married, good habits, reliable and competent. Good references. Address No. 3889.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced spinner, practical and capable, good character and habits, best of references. Address No. 3890.

WANT position as supt. or would take carding or spinning. Good references to show an excellent past record and can produce good results. Address No. 3891.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill, or supt. of small or medium size mill. Long experience in good mills; good manager of help. First class references. Address No. 3892.

WANT position as supt. of small mill, with opportunity of investing in mill and advance. Long experience as overseer, good character, inventor and owner of patent that will be of great value to mill equipped to use waste sock. Patent would give mill big advantage in manufacture of twine, rope and similar products. Would take stock for entire amount of pattern and invest small amount in addition, or would consider new mill. Address No. 3893.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience on both steam and electric work, 14 years in mill shops, good references. Address No. 3895.

WANT position as supt., assistant supt., carder or spinner, mule or ring frames, good man of long experience, best of references. Address No. 3894.

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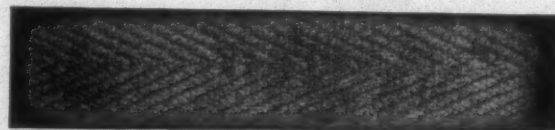
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BULLETIN NO. 5

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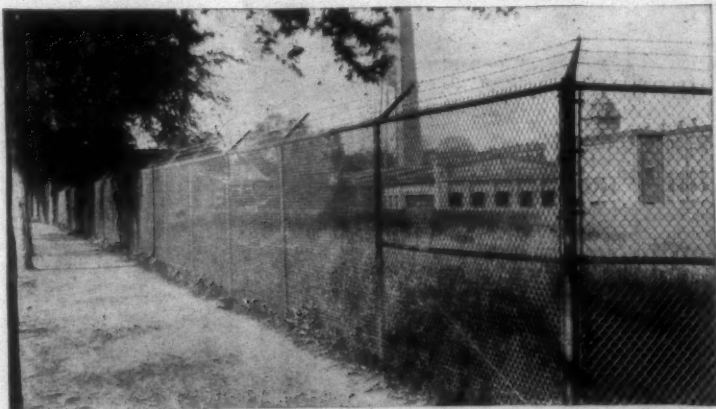


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